

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 7, 1931

No. 10

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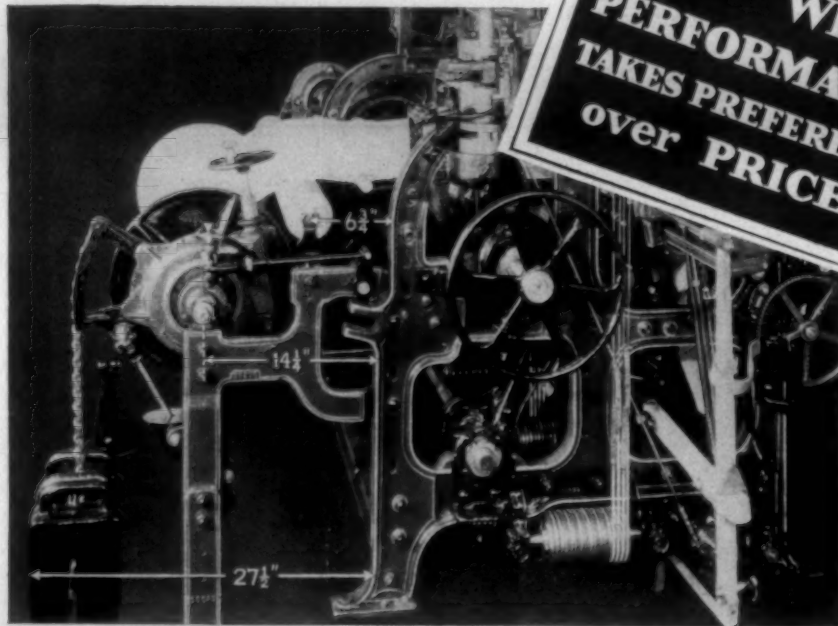
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 7, 1931

No. 10

Promotion of Stabilization Through Balanced Production *

BY WALKER D. HINES

Chairman The Cotton-Textile Institute

IN any industry with a large number of distinct manufacturing concerns, with differing conditions of financial strength or weakness, it will be found, ordinarily, that excessive stocks lead to progressive cuts in prices to move those stocks. Unless a factory has very exceptional resources, it is likely to have to borrow money to keep in full operation when demand is not absorbing its full output and, as its excess production piles up, its debts pile up also and sooner or later the pressure of its creditors compels sacrifice sales to reduce stocks.

But this instability is not confined merely to the physical existence of excess stocks. Stocks may be kept down for a while by making destructive prices. In order to keep up full operation in the face of an inadequate demand, and at the same time avoid piling up stocks, the individual concerns must get orders for the future by cutting prices. The customers come to count on this form of overreaching or orders and as a result are afraid to buy freely and they hold back, waiting for reductions in price which are bound to come. Thus such an industry whose capacity exceeds the demand, and which is unwilling to face that fact and deal with it, creates a condition of chronic price weakness and instability even though actual stocks are not excessive. The state of mind which induces a great part of an industry to produce at a rate in excess of the demand continues to operate even though prices go below full cost, and may keep an industry indefinitely in a state devoid of profit and going from bad to worse through customers expecting and demanding and getting more and more price concessions even when prices are already less than cost.

INJURES INDUSTRY AND CUSTOMERS

The resulting lack of stability is injurious to the stockholders of the industry, to its distributors or customers, to employees and to those who supply its raw materials.

The injury to the stockholders and the resulting depression to the industry and to the public generally ought to be self-evident, although the stockholders frequently appear inarticulate and helpless in the face of a managerial state of mind that is bent on trying to sell and produce goods in excess of any possible demand.

The injury to customers is appreciated more and more

clearly all the time. If a customer must buy his goods from an industry that is constantly overreaching itself and disregarding the demand, he must face the prospect that the longer he postpones his purchases the lower price he is likely to get and he is constantly beset by the fear that no matter how low a price he gets his competitor is likely a little later to get a lower one.

In the cotton textile industry, the attitude of customers about this matter has been strikingly illustrated. They have repeatedly and vigorously besought the industry to stop its efforts to produce and sell goods in excess of the demand. Indeed, the customers themselves have been the most unsparing critics of the unsound policies of excess production which have demoralized prices and caused widespread hesitancy and fear which are the very antithesis of confident and unrestrained commercial dealing.

INJURES EMPLOYEES AND PURCHASERS OF RAW MATERIAL

With respect to the employees, the effects of the policy of producing regardless of the demand for the industry's output are also very serious. Employment in an industry as a whole cannot be increased appreciably by producing more than the demand will assimilate. When production runs ahead of demand there ensues a state of price demoralization which eventually forces curtailment of production. Prices get so low that it becomes an economic impossibility for the time being for production to continue to exceed demand. Production is thus forced down so as, in the long run, to equalize demand and of course employment is forced down accordingly. No process has ever been found by which an industry can lift itself into the air by its bootstraps and keep there indefinitely at a stage of production in excess of the demand. At sometime and in some way the industry must equalize production with demand. Whenever and however it does so, employment must be reduced.

The interest of the employees is that the adjustment of employment to demand shall be well planned and kept in balance. Otherwise employment will be cut down in haphazard and spasmodic ways which involve for employees the maximum of difficulty and uncertainty.

The producers of an industry's raw material also are adversely affected by a lack of stabilization. The spasmodic character of manufacture which comes from operating regardless of demand may well have a tendency

*Extracts from an address at the spring meeting of the Taylor Society at Philadelphia, April 30, 1931.

to interfere with the most orderly purchase of raw materials and to add just one more element of uncertainty to the speculative character of the raw material business in question. For example the marketing of raw cotton is interfered with by spasmodic interruptions of cotton manufacture. Every such accentuation of the speculative character of this business is likely to work against the best interests of the producers of the raw material.

PUBLIC POLICY IS CONCERNED WITH THESE INJURIES

But we may hear the argument that all these considerations have no importance because public policy has no concern with orderly marketing of raw materials or orderly manufacture or distribution and that the real concern of public policy is to see that the ultimate consumer of finished products is able always to get those products at the lowest possible prices even though they may be less than cost as the result of a system which tends increasingly to destroy all profit in manufacture and distribution. Any such conception of public policy means that for the accomplishment of this end there must be sacrificed the interests of the raw material producers, the manufacturers, the distributors and the employees of all of them. I take issue emphatically with any such narrow and fragmentary conception of public policy. The ultimate consumer of the finished products is and has to be an income-earner as well as a consumer, or at least this is true aside from an exceedingly small proportion of our population which consists of capitalists who can live on their principal or on income from non-productive sources, such as Government securities. Generally speaking, all our people have to qualify themselves to pay for and consume products by participating in some way directly or indirectly in the arts of production of raw materials or of manufactured goods or of the distribution thereof. It would be a silly public policy that concerned itself exclusively with the interest of the citizen in his capacity as a spender of his income and refused to have any concern as to his opportunity to earn the income to which he must look for satisfying his needs. I believe, therefore, we can plant ourselves with confidence upon the proposition that orderly planning to keep production in balance with demand to keep production in balance with demand and thereby protect the people of our country against serious interference with their freest opportunity to engage in trade and commerce is in full accord with a sound public policy.

STATISTICS NECESSARY DESPITE OBJECTIONS URGED

As a basis for intelligent planning, it is necessary to develop statistics reflecting as fully as possible production and demand and giving a picture of the past by which the best possible forecast can be made for the future. An appreciation of the need for adequate statistics of this character is widespread and yet a great deal of additional educational work is required to convert business men of the old school who still think that they do not need information about the industry as a whole and that they cannot afford to lay bare what they regard as the sacred secrets of their own business dealings.

INDIVIDUAL ACTION BASED ON DISCUSSION DOES NOT VIOLATE ANTI-TRUST ACT

In some quarters the view is suggested from time to time that it would be a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Act for units of an industry to indulge in any form of conscious planning to balance production with demand. I disagree with this view and I wish to state my reasons very briefly.

The Anti-Trust Act prohibits agreements in restraint of trade and commerce. In an industry with a serious over-capacity, I believe that even the strictest construction of this prohibition based upon the narrowest con-

ception of the purpose and effect of the Anti-Trust Act is not contravened when the units in that industry, through a process of education and discussion, come to a realization of the folly of producing regardless of the demand and when the respective units then individually shape their course to balance production with demand. Examples of this situation will, I believe, be found at this time in various badly over-extended industries; indeed otherwise there would be much more restraint upon trade and commerce in this country than there now is.

BUT ACTION BY AGREEMENT WOULD ALSO BE CONSISTENT WITH ANTI-TRUST ACT

But I wish to present the further thought that in such an over-extended industry even an agreement among the units therein upon a plan for keeping production in balance with demand should not be regarded as an agreement in restraint of trade and commerce within the meaning of the existing Anti-Trust Act. On the contrary, such an agreement should be regarded as being in promotion of trade and commerce.

In discussing this matter of positive agreements to bring about balancing production with demand, I wish to point out that I am not dealing at all with any plan for restricting production so that it shall fall below the demand. That would be contrary to sound principles and sound construction of the law. I am discussing the different and distinct subject of planning to produce with reference to the demand and in keeping with that demand.

I take it that a law in the very broad terms of the Anti-Trust Act should be interpreted in harmony with present day conditions. As an illustration of what I mean, the Supreme Court interprets the broad general provisions of our constitution in the light of the evolutionary processes which are constantly going on in our country. The Court, proceeding under the commerce clause of the Constitution, upholds, in the light of conditions as they now exist, various enactments because it now regards them as regulations of commerce among the States, whereas our forefathers would have regarded any such statutes as exclusively within the powers of the States. The reason is that we now live in a different world with different facts and different inter-relations. I believe similar considerations apply when we come to interpret the general language of the Anti-Trust Act which prohibits agreements in restraint of trade and commerce. In giving full effect to this broad language of Congress, the Courts should look not only at the situation of the particular industry or subdivision of the particular industry or subdivision in question but also at the whole field of public policy involved and not at some fragment of that field and it should look at the whole field as it actually exists now rather than as it might have appeared to Congress forty years ago. Congress employed the broadest possible language in order to express the general principle that agreements in restraint of trade and commerce should be prohibited, but it left it to the Courts to decide from time to time in the light of current facts whether or not the net effect of a particular arrangement could be regarded as constituting an agreement in restraint of trade and commerce.

An agreement of a particular sort might be a restraint of trade and commerce in an era when, generally speaking, demand was growing at least as rapidly as capacity and perhaps more rapidly. But if in a subsequent era the basic conditions were fundamentally different, the true effect of the agreement would be different.

The relationship of production and demand depends upon the quantity of production and the quantity of demand, and, at least in many industries in our country,

both factors have changed in recent years and especially since the war. Productive capacity in our country has greatly increased, due partly to mechanical improvements and partly to the extraordinary expansion of capacity in order to meet war demands. On the other hand, the demand in our country has been substantially modified. The improvements in the certainty and speed of transportation and the development of new conceptions in merchandising have led to a great deal more hand-to-mouth buying and have minimized the volume of commodities in the hands of distributors. The post-war restriction of demand in foreign countries combined with the increased production in foreign countries has diminished our exports. Consequently, it is increasingly easy to run into over-production and to set in motion the train of influences which destroy stability, render business unsuccessful and work toward general depression. Not only is the danger of an actual excess of production thus greatly increased, but the sensitiveness to over-production is accentuated because the policy of hand-to-mouth buying has shifted a much greater proportion of existing stocks from customers to manufacturers than was formerly the case.

Along with these fundamental changes which make over-production more likely and more disturbing than ever, there has come an entirely new appreciation of the inter-relationships and of the blended interests as between the different classes of our people. We realize as never before that no nation can live to itself alone and that no class in our own country can live to itself alone. Agriculture and labor need the stabilizing influences of manufacture and distribution. On the other hand, manufacture and distribution need the purchasing power of agriculture and labor. While it has always been the case that no man was exclusively a consumer and no man was exclusively a producer, but that each was both a producer and a consumer, there has been a new and more acute realization of that fact. The mythical ultimate consumer, having no concern about earning an income, and interested only in buying his personal necessities and luxuries at the lowest price, below cost if possible, and uninfluenced by the effect upon production and distribution, has become even more mythical than he ever has been before.

For years there have been repeated expressions on the part of high Government authorities to the effect that the public interest demands that industry should improve its status by establishing a sounder relationship between production and demand. There is very generally in these expressions a clear recognition that the public suffers from a lack of balance in industry and the public interest will be promoted by establishing better balance. Thus Government representatives constantly recognize anew that it is in the interest of sound principles that trade be saved from the disquieting effects of instability. How can agreements made with this intent and with this effect be regarded as violating a law designed to promote the same end?

To an increasing extent the watchword of world economies has become "Stabilization." Stabilization is desired to minimize undue fluctuation in employment. Stabilization is desired to remove loss of confidence. Stabilization is desired in banking, both national and international. All of these forms of stabilization are invoked to remove restraints upon commercial intercourse. If so, how can it be that even a positive agreement to plan and effectuate such a simple and elementary form of stabilization as balancing production with demand in an industry badly out of balance can be properly regarded as an agreement in restraint of trade?

If there ever was a time when artificial and fragmentary rules could be applied with the result that an agreement to balance production with demand would be condemned without regard to the need for stability, that time is past and we are now justified in asking both administrative and judicial agencies to consider, in the light of present day realities, whether an undertaking for rational planning for the avoidance of over-production shall be regarded as an agreement in restraint of trade on the one hand or as an agreement in promotion of trade on the other.

Whenever matters of this character come before either administrative or judicial agencies, it will not be sufficient to rely on mere general arguments. A thorough and strictly up-to-date showing should be made of the relevant basic facts including the business methods and the inter-related economic conditions. Otherwise I should think it would be difficult for adequate consideration to be given to the present day realities which ought to determine whether the net effect would be to promote or restrain trade and commerce.

I have purposely refrained from basing my expressions as to the Anti-Trust Act upon the accepted principle which I fully indorse that the Act prohibits only those agreements in restraint of trade and commerce which are unreasonable. But it seems to me that we make an incomplete and confusing approach to this subject if we assume that an intelligent agreement for balancing production with demand in an over-extended industry is to be considered primarily from the standpoint of whether the arrangement is a reasonable or an unreasonable restraint. The true point is that such an arrangement in such a situation should not be regarded as a restraint at all.

We may encounter the suggestion that it is not convenient to apply the Anti-Trust Act in the way I have outlined, that as a matter of convenience it is necessary for the administrative and judicial agencies of the Government to enforce the Anti-Trust Act in accordance with the view that any agreement whatever which shall place even a temporary restriction upon absolute freedom of any individual producer in connection with a plan to balance production with demand in an over-extended industry is forbidden. Any such suggestion would be meant to apply even though the particular agreement in the light of current facts and conceptions operated to remove a restraint on trade and commerce. All this would mean that, because it might be regarded as inconvenient to apply the Anti-Trust Act in a rational way in accordance with its own language and in promotion of a broad public policy as it undoubtedly exists today, therefore the Act should be construed simply so as to prohibit certain forms of agreement even though promoting trade and commerce. This reasoning would mean that the Act ought to be applied in the wrong way because it might be too troublesome to apply the Act in the right way. I cannot believe that any such view will ultimately prevail. Moreover, I believe there is no such question of convenience involved. It is at least as practicable and convenient to apply the Act in a sound and sensible way so as to reject or uphold agreements for the balancing of production with demand according to whether such agreements are or not in fact restraints upon trade and commerce. Certainly we gain no simplicity or facility and clear up no confusion in applying the Act according to artificial rules which would regard an arrangement as being in restraint of trade even though it was not. The more the administrative and judicial agencies of the

(Continued on Page 27)

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

Carbon To Burn Or Wear

IS the law of supply and demand still supreme under today's conditions? Here is a question worth considering.

Two industries are engaged in selling carbon. One markets it is the form of coal by the ton and the other in the form of diamonds by the carat.

The law of supply and demand has been fully operative in the coal industry. There has never been any restraint or restriction of production or prices. As a result the producers of coal have been continually on the border of bankruptcy. Capital runs away quickly at the mere mention of a coal-mining project.

The production and sale of diamonds have been guided by a different policy. Although present known diamond reserves are sufficient to satisfy world demand for more than a century, and virgin fields of startling richness have recently been discovered, the output of these precious stones has been kept under the control of a monopolistic group.

In only a little more than a generation the supply of diamonds throughout the earth has increased from 8 tons to 45, and yet the unit price of these gems has remained fairly stable. This has not been due to public acceptance of the fallacy that the value of the gem is based on its rarity, but to a successful violation of the so-called law of supply and demand.

Even at present, with business in the throes of a major depression and the demand for luxuries near the vanishing point, there has been no demoralizing slaughter of diamond prices except what has come from necessitous liquidation of personal wealth by individuals.

In this age of startling change many things have become obsolete. The law of supply and demand, in spite of its venerable age, appears to be in need of a new interpretation. The uncontrolled exploitation of our oil and other natural resources is vicious.

WORK AND FATIGUE

Science is busily engaged in finding ways and means to prevent physical exhaustion on the part of workers. It is now understood that while machinery may be labor-saving, it may also be fatigue-producing.

Careful studies indicate that the chief sources of fatigue are monotony, poor emotional adjustment of the individual, bad health, and inadequate illumination. People who dislike the work they are doing get tired quickly. Employees suffering from chronic ailments are unable to stand up under any unusual or extended effort. Men and women working in places where the lighting is bad, the environment noisy, or the air hot and dry, are sure to suffer from even a moderate amount of muscular or mental exertion.

Any effort to get rid of those "tired feelings" which increase absenteeism and reduce individual efficiency must include a consideration of the advisability of having rest periods in places where the workers are continually busy. Girls folding handkerchiefs are least fatigued when they fold 15 minutes and rest 3. Laborers carrying iron perform with highest efficiency when they work 25 minutes and rest 5.

Hard physical labor is likely to produce lactic acid in

the body more rapidly than it can be removed, with the result that the individual develops a toxic condition which may reach remote parts. For instance, a man working constantly with his right arm may easily produce an excess of lactic acid which spreads to the left arm.

Other measures to reduce fatigue include the elimination of unfeeling roughness of hard-boiled, inconsiderate bosses; experiments to see if more work cannot be accomplished in a shorter shift than in a longer one; investigations to determine if workers are lifting weights two feet vertically when the same result might be accomplished by lifting them only one foot; and a definite plan that requires employees to undergo physical examinations two or three times each year.

Recent research has also disclosed that the endocrine glands bear a close relationship to physical exhaustion in human bodies, which fact offers hope that chemical remedies for that tired feeling may be perfected. Various compounds were tried during the war, but none of them proved entirely satisfactory.

Some people bear up better under strenuous exertion when they are fed more frequently. As the food within the body approaches exhaustion, physical power declines. One study proved that many men and women are benefited by keeping a small quantity of wholesome candy or other concentrated food in the drawers of their desks in order to partake of it when energy begins to flag. Such emergency ration supplies the needed calories very much as does the Britisher's tea with sugar and cream.

The abolition of fatigue in business and industry is not only a possible accomplishment, but one that is sure to pay huge dividends to those who succeed in such an effort.

FORESIGHT

In years past routine was the god of every social and industrial system. Even now civilization would soon vanish if society were not permeated with routine. Stability itself is a product of routine. Insect and animal societies have survived through the age because of routine, but they have made very little progress. Man started his rapid advance to a position of supremacy among living creatures when he undertook to combine foresight with routine.

Eighteen centuries went by without any great change in human habits and customs. Then steam power and machinery came along and put an end to the stability of business and society. Prudent vision at once became a factor of vital importance. It was the only available weapon of defense against the dangers of unexpected change.

This present era is the first period of human history in which it has been impossible to assume that each generation would live substantially amid the conditions surrounding the lives of its fathers. Although routine continues to be a primary essential in business and society, current changes and disclosures must be weighed constantly against the merits of the old-established system.

This all means that the brains of a company—the

super-intelligence which created the routine—must never become a part of it, and must never cease to look beyond the contracted horizon of the corporation's immediate activities.

Foresight operated on the principle that established human nature will probably run true to form. Certain stimuli working under well-known conditions will produce well-known reactions. All forward planning must take into account that the old laws and principles of business and finance are now in the process of dilution. Adam Smith's political economy cannot be made to fit closely the life of today. The element of novelty cannot be left out of calculations.

Fortunes await those who are able to visualize correctly coming changes. Disaster lies ahead for all who adhere to rigid maxims, inflexible systems, and cast-iron doctrines. Precedent and tradition have lost much of their force. Recurring depressions are largely the result of short-sighted motives.

CULTIVATING OUR OWN GARDEN

In "Business Adrift," the dean of the Harvard School of business disagrees with the idea that the United States is dependent upon foreign trade. He believes we are following a sound policy in using a tariff to protect every important business and social group that is threatened by foreign competition.

High points in his thesis may be stated briefly as follows: Our present emergency is largely an outcome of the actions of factors of rapid and radical change in current plans and practices. The chief necessity of the moment is to develop a general plan of progress for American business and create behind that plan a sound social philosophy that will have public support.

If we are to maintain a capitalistic society, our government must arrange to provide work where private business cannot. Industry itself cannot handle unemployment emergencies. Federal insurance and dole systems are unsound. The only remedy for idle employees is work, and in critical times of trade readjustment work must be supplied by the government and paid for at necessity levels of wages.

More leisure time must be created in order to expand our domestic markets for manufactured goods. People who work continually have very little chance to consume. The increased costs resulting from the provision of more idle hours through shorter shifts will be largely offset by improvements in technology and management.

We should not enter the foreign field aggressively because in doing so the outcome must be a bitter competition with England, Germany and other countries to whom foreign trade is vital. If England and Germany were weakened at a time when Russian standards are going up, the result would be a revolution in Western Europe involving the United States.

In order that Western Europe may continue to be a bulwark of defense against the challenge of Russia, we should cancel war debts and open our home markets to the nations there included in such places and directions as would not disturb our existing economic groups. This help should be extended only on provision Europe stabilizes herself through co-operation.

Because our home market already absorbs 90 per cent of our manufactured goods, Dean Donham is convinced that undue emphasis has been placed upon the need for expanding our foreign trade. The obstacles to expansion are more imposing than the favorable elements. Our primary aim should be to vigorously cultivate our own gardens, using the forces of democratic government where private business cannot solve pressing problems.

Look for No Increase in Cotton Supplies at End of Current Crop Year

There is little likelihood that domestic supplies of cotton will be greater at the end of the 1931 crop year than they were at the close of the 1930 crop year, but despite this belief cotton prices at the present time are selling at approximately 35 per cent below quotations of a year ago, it is pointed out in the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

COTTON STOCKS

Domestic stocks of cotton on March 31, it is pointed out, totaled 8,120,400 bales against 5,951,700 bales on March 31 last year, an increase of roughly 2,000,000 bales. But while current surplus stocks are higher, Fairchild's preliminary estimate indicates a crop of from 10¼ to 13 million bales or approximately 3,000,000 bales less than the 1930 production. Thus the curtailed production of the current year is expected to more than offset the larger surplus now held.

In addition to the expected curtailment in production of cotton this year, the review points out further favorable factors in the situation, especially in regard to consumption. "Cotton consumption in March amounted to 490,586 bales, the highest monthly total since April of last year."

"Domestic cotton stocks show that cotton in manufacturing plants at the end of March were the smallest for that date in about six years." Regarding prices the review raises the question as to "just how much effect a few good months of cotton consumption would have on cotton prices. It would seem that the foregoing line of thought should be opportune for consideration among those connected with the cotton industry."

LOWER COTTON PRICES

"Cotton prices have sagged fairly regularly since the end of February and on April 24th had reached a low of 10.15 cents in the current move. Cotton prices are still not as low as the figure of 9.60 cents per pound reached in the third week of last December and we should be most surprised if this figure is approached. We do not anticipate cotton breaking the 10 cent level in the near future even though higher cotton prices are not expected until at least the end of the summer.

WOOL PRODUCTION

"Indicated wool production in the United States for 1931 is discouragingly high. The main reason for the projected 1931 wool increase is the larger sheep population, caused in turn by poor markets for slaughtered sheep and a mild winter which reduced fatalities in sheep herds. Domestic wool prices have shown little change in April and have not followed the increases of the earlier London auctions. It is still our belief that wool prices will tend toward steady to lower levels in the next four months.

RAYON SELLS WELL

"A continued high rate of sales activity in the rayon industry during April and a small increase in the rate of production has resulted in a further decline in the stocks of rayon in the hands of producers. For the end of April, we estimate these stocks to be somewhat under 15,000,000 pounds which represents only about a 1¼ months' supply at current sales levels."

It is not expected that rayon prices will be reduced from current levels during the next 4 to 6 months because sales volume has been maintained, exceeding even the "best first of the year estimates for this period," and as producers' profits are exceptionally low at the current selling prices of yarn.

Report of the Traffic Committee

BY CARL R. CUNNINGHAM

Manager Traffic Committee, American Cotton Manufacturers Association

AS stated in our report of a year ago, we appreciate the fact that technical traffic terms are not always familiar to laymen and in order that our report may be more interesting, we state that when reference is made to class rates, we mean the maximum rates which are established to cover spot shipments, moving between given points. Every article of commerce is placed in a classified list, taking ratings which range from 1st class or higher to 12th class, the lower class being a downward graduation or a definite percentage of 1st class, the several ratings being based on the value of the goods, their shipping characteristics or other qualifications. Class rates apply in the absence of special rates and are maximum rates. Special rates which are otherwise known as commodity rates are established where necessary to meet competition or by virtue of a large tonnage or for other special reasons, satisfactory to the carriers. Commodity rates apply on particular articles or commodities and such rates take precedence over the class rates and are considered minimum rates. The railroads are referred to as carriers.

It will be recalled that in each of our reports for the past several years, we have referred to the fact that a revision in rates on cotton piece goods and manufactured cotton articles was inevitable, but we had succeeded in deferring same up to that time, however, the inevitable re-adjustment in conformity with the Interstate Commerce Act cannot be further deferred and the textile industry of the North as well as the South is now engaged in constant negotiations with the carriers in an effort to arrive at an amicable adjustment, which will be fair to each interest, whether shipper or carrier. The present adjustments are not uniform from each producing section of the South and reflect rates originally secured by efforts of individual groups of mills, according to their several abilities to negotiate with the railroads serving them, being based more or less on competition encountered by each, and such rates are called "competitive" and are made without regard to distance. The Interstate Commerce Commission gave the carriers temporary authority to operate this character of rates in May, 1911, and they have continued until this date; however, on December 16th, 1930, the railroads of the North and South were required by the Commission to show cause why this system of rates should be continued, whereupon the railroads replied that they offered no objection to a change in the basis, for the future. The Commission then asked the carriers to file new rates which would conform to the law, being predicated more or less upon distance and the new rates would have been effective on May 9th, but for our success in securing an extension of 30 days; therefore, the new rates, whatever their level, are now slated to become effective June 8th, and unless a compromise is reached before that time, the full class rates will be published and the burden of suspension, for the purpose of arguing with the Commission, the demerits of the rate level, will rest upon the shippers. A system of rates based upon mileage naturally affects most seriously those mills which are located at the greatest distance and recognizing this fact, mills in Georgia and Alabama have perfected a temporary organization and have engaged counsel for the purpose of protecting their interests, our opinion

being sought and followed in some of the more important policies of the temporary organization. In co-operation with the other representatives of Georgia and Alabama interests, we are endeavoring to commit the Northern shippers to the adoption of one level of rates which will be available to all sections of the United States, east of the Mississippi river, thereby providing equal rates for local application in the North and in the South, also inter-territorially. Up to this time, the Southern carriers have declined to commit themselves to the adoption of this scale, until they are advised as to the action with the Northern carriers will take, incidentally remarking, that the level of the proposed rates is too low. Several meetings between shippers of the North and South have been held and it is fairly certain that a uniform level will be approved, whereupon the Northern shippers will attempt to commit the Northern railroads thereto. We are gladly encouraged by the disposition of the Northern shippers to co-operate in this matter, in that it is generally demanded that rates in the North shall be on a lower basis than those from the South, however, their own interests are equally involved in that the cancellation of their special rates, which number several thousand are indirectly involved in this proceeding, and if the united efforts of shippers are successful, it should make permanent an adjustment which will be fair to all. It is exceedingly important that the issues be adjusted informally, in that adverse decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in previous cases involving rates on cotton goods constitute dangerous precedents, should be the Commission be finally required to settle our difficulties. It is important that every avenue of relief be kept open to us in transportation matters in view of the policy of the railroads, as a whole, to advance freight rates at this time, notwithstanding the general depression in business and if the adverse legislation against the operation or regulation of trucks over the public highways, as now proposed in the various States shall become effective, there will have been removed a most important restraint which is now effective in the efforts of shippers to withstand increases in rail rates.

It is openly charged that this legislation reflects the action of the carriers and it is a significant fact that if many of the bills which are now pending are enacted into law, they will positively make it impossible for trucks to continue to operate. We are in favor of their regulation, but not their annihilation, as the service now being performed cannot be duplicated by the railroads.

Of special interest to members in South Carolina is the final settlement of the coal reparation case involving \$200,000 which has now been collected and remittance made to the mills. This old case extended over many years and although fought most strenuously by the carriers, our final recovery represented in actual dollars the full amount of the principal with 100 per cent interest.

Many complaints involving coal rates are now on the dockets of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including those of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina and the Railroad Commission of South Carolina. For many years the coal rates to Carolina territory have been on a higher basis than to any other section of the

country and the textile mills in that territory are entitled to substantial reductions. Due to the possibility that the carriers may attempt to increase rates to certain other parts of Southern territory, in their efforts to avoid any reduction to the Carolinas, it was necessary as a protection for the interest of our members in all Southern States that we take an active part in these proceedings, the purpose being to show that the present rates to other Southern points are reasonable and should not be increased, but should be used as a level of rates for the entire Southern territory. The hearing in these cases was begun at Raleigh, N. C., on April 16th.

We referred in our last report to the efforts of the railroads to cancel special rates on chemicals, acids, dye-stuffs and bleaching materials from the East to the South, which rates have been in effect for many years, and our success in having the Interstate Commerce Commission suspend the proposed cancellations. A hearing was held in Atlanta on May 23rd, 1930, and whereas the examiner who heard the evidence, recommended to the Commission that the cancellations be permitted to become effective, the fact remains that the old rates are still unchanged.

We mentioned in our last report, the efforts of the carriers to increase rates on old bagging and bale ties. This case was finally decided by reducing the carload rates and making a nominal increase in the less carload rates; however, it has now been re-opened and further opportunity given shippers to justify the old level on less carload shipments. We apprehend that the previous ruling of the Commission will be sustained, in that the largest purchasers of this salvage from the mills are apparently more interested in carload rates and appear somewhat satisfied with the original ruling.

We stated in our last report that all carload rates on salt in the United States were being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Many hearings have been held to date, however, the case has not been finally decided although the Southern carriers have proposed a scale for application in the South, which will reduce the particular rates in which this industry are interested.

We reported last year that splendid reductions in carload rates on starch had been accomplished; however, it has recently developed that the basis adopted, produced lower through rates than the carriers first anticipated and efforts are now being made to advance rates to certain sections of the South, particularly the Carolinas. We have protested this action and having secured the co-operation of the starch shippers in the Middle West, we will undertake to have the Interstate Commerce Commission suspend the increases if, and when the carriers file their new tariffs.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently ruled that bills for alleged undercharge rendered against shippers are not necessarily payable on demand, but that 30 days may be allowed within which the accuracy of the claims are to be determined before payment is to be made. The carriers have heretofore required the payment of such bills upon presentation.

Reduced rates on cotton from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi to mill points in the Southeast and the Carolinas are to become effective June 15th. The new rates are published on the group cents per hundred pounds, however, a number of individual mills are receiving a greater benefit in view of the fact that their previous rates were not properly adjusted, these individual cases having received our constant attention for many months.

Rates on cotton from points west of the Mississippi river have long applied only when the bales were protected with seven or more ties. We have now secured a change in tariff to permit the use of only six ties which should be of economic value to those who buy and ship direct, their Western cotton.

We have been instrumental in securing splendid reduction rates, both carload and less carload on paper cones and tubes from Hartsville, S. C., to mill points in the South. In many cases, the saving on carload shipments alone being \$50.00. The new rates became effective April 20th.

The proposed reductions in class rates also commodity Texas and Oklahoma mill points has been again postponed, in that many of such rates are made with relation to those published from the South. It is understood that the change in these rates will be effective simultaneously with those from the South, as referred to at the beginning of this report.

The proposed reductions in class rates also commodity rates on cotton goods from the South to the Southwest, as referred to in our last report has not yet been made effective due to the final determination of the Interstate Commerce Commission to re-open this entire case. A hearing was held in St. Louis, Mo., in November which we attended. A splendid showing was made by Southern interests at this hearing and we confidently expect to finally secure reduction in our particular rates, which has already been recommended by the examiner in this case.

In a recent decision the Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to permit the establishment of milling in transit rates on cotton goods at Southern bleaching and finishing points. This case involved the protection of through rates from points of origin of the grey goods to final destination, plus a stop-off or penalty charge to cover the privilege at the point of transit. The lack of precedents was undoubtedly the reason for this adverse decision. This action does not invalidate the present system of special rates on unfinished goods and yarn to Southern finishing and mercerizing points, although the Southern carriers announced in connection with the general revision in cotton goods rates, that their willingness to continue such rates within the South was predicted on securing the necessary authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission, and August 8th is the date within which these rates are to be finally adjusted.

Congress made slight changes in the Transportation Act, effective August 1st, 1930, which necessitated a correction in the contract of carriage as covered by the carriers' bills of lading. Many mills having their own form of lading, were caught with large stocks on hand and were in danger of having to scrap such stocks and procure new ladings; however, we secured an extension in the time within which the former styled ladings could continue to be used when properly stamped over and whereas the first extension was to expire on December 31st, 1930, we secured further an extension until July 1st, 1931. If our members still have a supply of the old forms on hand we will undertake to secure a further extension and they should advise us as to the extent of their interest in the matter. The Interstate Commerce Commission also made a ruling with respect to bills of lading which require that the original copy should be such in fact and not a carbon, whereas the special patented combination lading and billing forms now in wide use use contemplate the original shall be the fourth or fifth copy down in the set of forms. We attended the hearing at Washington and succeeded in securing from the Commission an order rescinding its and others secured the suspension of the tariff, and after

former action and allowing a continuance of the present practice, so long as the original document shall be legible in every particular.

With only a very few exceptions, the full rates on cotton piece goods have long applied on that class of fabric which is sold to the bag trade and known as cotton bagging or brown cotton bagging. We are pleased to report that a new system of rates on this fabric, when moving in carload lots, has now been approved for application within the South, same reflecting substantial reductions under the full cotton piece goods rates.

We appeared before the classification committee recently, in the effort to prevent the adoption of a technical change in the description of cotton thread and twine, the effect of which would have been to make enormous increase in rates on these articles. We are pleased to report that an understanding was reached whereby the cotton rates would be continued, thus serving the interests of those mills who make thread and twine.

Several years ago, we secured rates on cotton net bags which were made a slight differential over cotton piece goods. The carriers recently attempted to cancel these rates to Northern points allowing 1st class to apply which would have increased same approximately 100 per cent. We secured the suspension of the proposed cancellation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and a hearing thereon was recently held at which we offered testimony in the effort to prevent this increase. Certain assistance was rendered by Southern line which encourages us to believe that a satisfactory compromise will finally be reached.

Several attempts have been made by the carriers to increase the special rates on cotton factory sweepings, motes and card strippings, which have long been in effect from and within the South. We have succeeded in preventing any actual treatment of these rates up to this time, however, the matter has not been entirely abandoned by the carriers, and we are watching same closely.

The use of round wire of 16 inch gauge or thicker has now been authorized in the strapping of fibreboard containers, whereas formerly only flat metals straps or rope has been permitted to be used.

We have secured reduction in rates on sodium hydro-sulphate residue in carloads between Southern points, this commodity being analogous to zinc dross or skimmings, refuse from mills making denims, etc. The reduction in the former rates amount in some cases to as much as \$100 per car.

Ratings on rayon shoddy or waste have been reduced approximately 18 per cent on less carload and 28 per cent on carload shipments.

The carload minimum weight on cotton goods moving to Pacific Coast via all rail or via South Atlantic ports and Panama Canal has been recently reduced from 30,000 to 24,000 pounds, at our request. The less carload rates to South Atlantic ports when for trans-shipment to the Pacific Coast are not included in the general revision of cotton goods rates, as referred to at the beginning of this report; however, certain changes are to be made in the present rates before August 8th.

The carriers have now agreed to protect 4th class ratings on loom harness frames without heddles, whereas 2nd class has heretofore applied, the saving in freight charges on this constantly moving commodity from the East being 35 per cent or greater.

The L. & N. Railroad attempted to reduce its rates on coal from Kentucky mines to Carolina points in the amount of 23 cents per ton, due to the reduction in distance via the new cut-off, built to connect that line with the Clinchfield Railroad; however, the Southern Railway

at hearing, the Interstate Commerce Commission has sustained the objection of the Southern Railway and others, and ordered cancellation of the reduced rates. The L. & N. Railroad has now given notice of its further efforts to reduce present rates; however, the amount of reduction now asked is approximately 13 cents per ton. It is expected that these rates will also be challenged by the Southern Railway and other interests and efforts made to secure their suspension and cancellation.

Textiles Leading the Way

For the second month in succession, sales of standard cloth have shown a marked increase over the production by the mills of the country, while stocks have decreased and unfilled orders have increased. Sales of cloth were 54 per cent in excess of production in February, according to figures of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, and unfilled orders increased 24 per cent.

The figures, following a similar showing for January, indicate that the textile industry is getting well along on the road to recovery and that it can look forward with greater optimism to developments of the remainder of the year.

The situation is highly encouraging, not only to those interested in cotton textiles, but likewise to the entire business world. For it has been true heretofore that the progress of general business recovery has been led by recovery in textiles, and that improving conditions in the textile mills have been the forerunner of improvement throughout the entire economic field. There have been a number of signs lately indicating that a fundamental upturn in general business is beginning, and this definite improvement in the textile field is particularly significant in that connection.—Greenville Daily News.

The Farmer's Psalm of Cotton

We do not know the name of the author of the Farmer's Psalm of Cotton which we are publishing below, but we would like for some of our readers to prepare and submit to us, for publication, either with their real or assumed names, something on the same order applicable to cotton manufacturing. The title of the substitute should be "The Psalm of the Cotton Manufacturer."

Cotton, thou art my shepherd and I am in want;
Thou hast caused me to feed in a dry pasture, thou hast destroyed my credit; thou hast led me into the paths of poverty, liens, lawsuits and near nakedness;
Thou hast destroyed my soul and my happiness;
Thou hast caused me to go to a banker with my arm and mortgage the muscle and produce of my farm;
Thou hast caused me to live in a rented house in full view of the moon, while stars come twinkling through the cracks;
Thou preparest a naked back and an empty stomach for me in the presence of my friends;
Thou anointest my head with ignorance, superstition, poverty and unpaid accounts—how can I trust thee?
Thou has kept my children out of school, church and society, thereby robbing them of that which is good and noble, elevating and refining;
Thou has caused me to go to the barn and bring out the old fertilizer sacks and ask my wife to make me a shirt;

Now, behold as I stand amidst my friends in my new shirt with these inscriptions in full view; "Eighteen per cent acid phosphate" on the breast and "12-4-4" on the tail.



Textile School Aids Wear Cotton Movement

During the past week Dean Nelson and Professor Hart of the North Carolina State College Textile School supervised the erection of an exhibit of textile fabrics in the Chamber of Commerce building at Charlotte. This exhibit consists of an elaborate display of fancy dress goods made from cotton or rayon and cotton combination, fancy leno curtain goods, sport suiting, double cloth coating, bed spreads, jacquard pictures, fancy hose, skein dyeing, spray printing and products of the various processes used in the manufacture of yarns. Everything shown in this display was made in the Textile School at North Carolina State College by textile students.

This exhibit will be used by the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce to stimulate interest in the Wear Cotton movement in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas. It

will be open to the public for at least thirty days.

The State College Textile School is co-operating in every way possible to bring cotton fabrics back into popular favor. During the past few weeks it has furnished exhibits for Wear Cotton movements at Wadesboro, Lumberton, Clinton and Cooper, North Carolina.

In addition to the above, the Textile School recently conducted a successful Style Show in which 70 young ladies from North Carolina colleges demonstrated to more than 2,000 persons the beauty and utility of fabrics made from cotton or rayon and cotton combinations by the textile students of that institution.

The top picture shows the display shown in Charlotte while the lower pictures shows the group of young ladies representing six North Carolina college who took part in the Style Show. The fabrics used in these garments were designed and woven by students in the Textile School.



World Cotton Parley To Approve Standards

Washington.—The Fourth International Biennial Universal Cotton Standards Conference for the purpose of approving copies of the Universal Cotton Standards for use by the United States Department of Agriculture and the arbitration committees of European cotton associations during the two-year period beginning August 1, 1931, will convene in the conference room of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., at 10 A. M., Saturday, May 9.

The conference is expected to extend into the week of May 11. There will be some discussions apart from the biennial meeting regarding tentative standards for the preparation of long staple cotton, ginning methods and effects, and bale covering of American cotton.

Representatives of nine leading cotton associations and

exchanges of Europe and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the American cotton industry will attend the conference. The meeting is provided for by agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the European associations under which the latter have adopted the official cotton standards of the United States for American upland cotton, known as the universal standards, as the basis of all their contracts for the purchases and sales of American cotton in which grades are specified.

As heretofore the Department of Agriculture, by reason of its administrative responsibilities under the United States Cotton Standards Act and the universal standards agreements, will represent the American interests in the conference, but as in past conferences the representatives of the American groups will advise with department officials and will participate in the meetings.

Control of Picker Room Humidity*

BY NORMAN E. ELSAS

Secretary Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill, Atlanta, Ga.

THE matter of humidity control and "regain" in cotton has been given much more thought and study during the past few years than in the many centuries since the beginning of the cotton-textile industry. At any rate, the thought has been of a constructive nature, rather than merely attempting to get along with the least equipment necessary to aid nature.

The term "regain" as it will be used hereafter has reference to the percentage of moisture in cotton on a basis of weight to a bone-dry condition. While it is possible to work out a quite definite relation between relative humidity and per cent "regain," from a practical standpoint the variation in the nature of the raw stock itself will have as much or more bearing on the final "regain" in stock leaving a picker room as does the variation from a true parallel between the relative humidity and this "regain."

The United States Department of Agriculture has set forth the fact that it considers the cotton fibre in its normal condition when it contains $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by weight of moisture from the bone-dry condition. Cotton manufacturers have found that the friction in drawing one fibre over another causes sufficient heat to decrease the moisture content to such an extent that humidifying apparatus is necessary to prevent this "evaporation." Cotton must have a certain amount of moisture present in the fibre in order to prevent brittleness.

Throughout the Southern States the meteorological bureaus have indicated a variation of relative humidity that would indicate a "regain" as low as $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to as high as 13 per cent.

With this variation before us, it is evident that there can be a variation in the weight of any given amount of cotton by as much as 10 per cent on account of the moisture content alone. These extremes of atmospheric condition will often take place within a space of 48 hours.

It seems rather peculiar how few manufacturers have paid a great deal of attention to this feature, in view of the usual care taken to see that picker laps weigh exactly alike. (A finisher picker is set up to operate for an exact number of yards, and then the flow of cotton is cut off; assuming the same weight per yard, all laps should weigh the same.) In the event that there is a widely different amount of moisture contained in the cotton itself, does it not seem rather futile that the mill men have attempted to hold lap weights within a variation of less than a quarter of a pound from a standard?

With the thought in mind that this particular condition could be greatly improved upon, study was given to some manner of controlling the atmospheric conditions in the picker room.

One of the first ideas that occurred was to determine upon some means of recirculating the air that was exhausted to the dust pit, after relieving this same air of the dirt and lint. This appeared to be rather simple at first, but the opinions of the many different companies that were approached with the definite proposition for accomplishing this were all rather dubious and indicated an expense far beyond any practical amount.

The next idea was to so condition the air introduced into a picker room that it would be necessary to recirculate the air discharged through the picker fans. This second thought was taken up also with various other equipment manufacturers, and this cost was also found to be quite excessive.

For the information of those not familiar with the amount of air normally handled by an individual picker it should be stated that each picker fan handles a minimum of 1,200 to 1,800 cubic feet per minute. The normal picker room for many years has contained three picking operations, Southern mill operations requiring 12 finisher pickers to take care of 50,000 spindles. In addition to the finisher pickers there were as a rule 12 intermediate pickers and approximately 8 or 10 breaker pickers. The total number of fans operating, therefore, exhausting air from the picker room, would be approximately 32 to 34, moving over 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Several attempts were made to control the weight of laps indicated by the lap scale, to make due allowance for the relative humidity changes in the atmosphere. Several scales were drawn up, so that an indicating hand could be set on the lap scale to allow for "regain" as indicated from a relative-humidity scale. There also was brought out an accurate type of indicator that will read "regain" directly for the indicator on the lap scale. Devices of this kind must necessarily depend on human supervision.

Before leaving the matter of devices that will aid in the maintenance of even numbers through the spinning, it is well to mention "evener drawing." One of the best mills in this country does not attempt to weigh laps except once a day in order to hold the sliver from the cards to a definite number of grains per yard. They do use two use two processes of drawing, however, the first drawing being of the ordinary type, but the second drawing being "evener drawing." Of course by the time the cotton fibre has reached this second process of drawing, the amount of moisture contained is quite uniform and in accordance with the controls operating throughout the card room. Therefore the "evener drawing" can be made to operate quite satisfactorily to eliminate any unevenness in the weight per yard of the various slivers being fed to it.

Evener drawing is quite expensive, however, and certainly too expensive for a mill already in operation to install at the expense of throwing out otherwise satisfactory drawing frames. In addition, "evener drawing" requires considerably more attention on the part of the section men and fixers and a higher cost of upkeep in operation.

RECIRCULATING AIR

The first really practical method of controlling the amount of moisture in picker laps resulted from the development in recirculating the air necessary for picker operation, within the picker itself.

The idea which started the investigation of recirculating the air in a picker began with accomplishing this in a soft-waste machine. In one mill it became necessary to move location, and the suggestion was made to put it on one of the upper floors of the mill where it could be in proximity to the point producing the soft waste. It then

*Paper before meeting of Textile Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Atlanta.

seemed difficult to connect this machine in its proposed location with the dust pit. Since all the stock to be fed through the machine is free from dust and trash, it seemed possible to recirculate the air within the machine. It was done by mounting the machine on skids and flooring with sheet metal. In addition, since soft-waste machines are a continual source of fire, which spreads throughout the dust pit, this trouble was eliminated.

This was the basic idea on which further developments were carried out.

For the past 10 years tremendously rapid strides have been made in the opening processes, in an effort to eliminate as much of the undesirable fibre and foreign matter as is possible before the stock is fed to picking equipment for making into a lap. Most remarkable results have been obtained in this field, it being possible now to deliver stock that is practically free from all dust, which would often form a veritable cloud in many card rooms.

With the ability to eliminate dust and the heavier types of dirt in the opening processes, it became evident that the air being discharged by the fans in the final picking operations was relatively clean. In fact it is quite feasible for one to breathe comfortably, the air being discharged from a picker where the opening processes are efficient.

It was necessary to experiment to a great extent to develop the proper types of baffles and air passages to insure performance in a picker set-up to recirculate its own air, equal to that obtained from a picker discharging normally into the dust pit. This has been finally accomplished, and continual watching and testing have shown the laps produced on recirculating pickers to be indistinguishable from those produced on the pickers operating in the usual way in the same normal atmosphere.

After equipping a complete picker room with the recirculating device, it was then only necessary to install sufficient humidity and proper automatic control to maintain an approximately constant "regain" in the cotton. Satisfactory results were noted immediately, and they have been continually obtained over a period of more than two years. The necessity for continually changing the draft gearing on drawing and subsequent operations was immediately cut to about 10 per cent in number and magnitude.

GEAR CHANGING REDUCED

Most cotton mills that are carefully run have followed the practice of sizing drawing at least three times a day, and frequently as many as five or six times a day, and making adjustment in drafting to compensate for the varying weights in the drawing produced. Naturally this showed quite a wide variation, as the laps from the picker room contained varying amounts of moisture according to atmospheric conditions. With control of humidity in the picker room, it is now unnecessary to change the gearing more than two or three times a week, and in each case the changes are of a very slight nature.

The necessity for continual changes of gearing brought about some additional variation in the sliver from that which would normally be brought about on account of varying "regain" in the stock itself. Cutting out the necessity for these changes has eliminated further variations in the weight of the sliver and subsequent rovings.

ADVANTAGES OF CONTROLLED HUMIDITY

Naturally the advantages obtained in evenness throughout the card room are transmitted on through the spinning to the weaving. It would be most interesting if a change of this kind in controlling picker-room humidity could be made in a mill and the subsequent benefits checked directly without other mechanical improvements being made during the same space of time.

Unfortunately, the author has no way to allocate the benefits derived solely from humidity control in picker rooms, since new equipment was in process of installation in various departments at the same time the development was being accomplished in the picker room.

There is no question of the value of the improvement itself, since the benefits are immediately indicated in the evenness of the lap weights, the evenness of the card sliver, and rovings, during consistent weighing throughout the plant and at widely varying seasons.

SAVING IN STEAM

Another most important direct saving from the use of recirculating pickers is the elimination of enormous demands for heating steam during cold seasons. The heating of thousands of cubic feet of air per minutes in freezing weather is no little expense. This heating also adds a variation factor to the moisture content of the cotton which must be corrected in the gearing changes later. A feature of controlling the humidity in the picking and opening departments that it might be well to mention is the necessity in most mills to transport cotton by means of a condenser from opening equipment or from bins to the final distributing device over the pickers. This cotton has already been thoroughly cleaned in the opening processes, and the atmosphere in the opening room or the bins may be held to a constant relative humidity. Naturally to draw the air from the bin room or the opening room and to discharge it into the dust pit through a condenser located in the picker room itself would constitute a loss in humidity that would have to be replenished by excessive humidifying capacity in the bin or opener room. To prevent this it was found that exhaust from the condenser fan could be returned to the room from which the condenser system is fed, by enclosing the mouth of this discharge pipe in a long burlap bag. This burlap bag acts exactly in the same manner as the ordinary vacuum cleaner bag familiar to every housewife. The efficiency of the burlap for this particular work is practically 100 per cent, and the air escaping is free from lint and dust. Of course, the bags must be cleaned periodically, but once a week is sufficient.

All of this is simple enough where the cotton contains normal or less than normal moisture.

VARIATION IN RAW COTTON

There is one further step in controlling the percentage of moisture in cotton that is rightfully a part of this discussion, but experiments have not been carried sufficiently far to indicate that a definite recommendation toward their adoption would be in order. As originally stated, raw cotton fibre containing varying amounts of moisture but 8½ per cent by weight has been accepted as the standard by the United States Government. Unfortunately, the cotton does not know this, and from actual tests bales may be delivered to a mill with a percentage of moisture varying from as low as 3 per cent to as high as 18 or 20 per cent, without it being readily detected by "feel."

From the fact that the moisture content of the raw cotton can easily vary 15 per cent from bale to bale, it is clear that some recognition should be given this by the cotton manufacturers so as to bring all stock to the same condition of "regain" prior to the picking operation. It is evident that, if cotton contains more than the proper percentage of moisture, this excess cannot be removed merely in the picking operation, where there is a controlled percentage of humidity approaching 7½ per cent "regain" for the cotton.

Cotton fibre absorbs moisture most readily, but the rate at which it gives off this moisture is very much lower

(Continued on Page 24)

PERSONAL NEWS

superintendent of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Lupton City, Tenn.

J. C. Summers has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, No. 2, Charlotte.

L. R. Mauney has resigned as master mechanic at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. E. Owens has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Fred Rollins has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

D. L. Jones, from Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

R. G. Simpson has been promoted from second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1, Charlotte, to overseer of spinning at the No. 2 mill of the same company.

J. F. Foley has been appointed manager of the Clearwater Manufacturing Company, the printing plant of the United Merchants and Manufacturers at Clearwater, S. C.

James Purcell has resigned as manager of the Clearwater Manufacturing Company, the printing plant of the United Merchants and Manufacturers at Clearwater, S. C.

Capt. Elliott White Springs, vice-president and treasurer of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, plants No. 1 and No. 2 at Fort Mill, S. C., and only son of the late Col. Leroy Springs, has been elected president of the Bank of Lancaster of this place to succeed his father.

L. W. Clark, general manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., and Mrs. Clark, who were badly injured in an automobile accident near Greensboro last week, are understood to be improving nicely.

F. Albert Sauter has been added to the faculty of the textile department of Clemson College. He is a graduate of textile chemistry at Columbia University, New York.

Z. Z. Callaway has returned to his former position as

Carl C. Mattman, Jr., formerly with American Enka Corporation, has joined Industrial Rayon Corporation. He will be connected with the service department of Industrial as weaving technician and will work on fabric development. Mr. Mattman formerly was works manager of Astoria Silk Works, with which organization he was connected for seven years. He was also affiliated with Chenango Textile Corporation and some time ago joined American Enka Corporation as weaving technician, where he was concerned with fabric development work.

Marchant Resigns As Chairman of Print Cloth Group

The announcement carried in one of the trade papers on Monday, May 4th, that W. S. Nicholson, president of the Union Buffalo Mills, is to become chairman of

the Print Cloth Group of the Cotton Textile Institute is incorrect.

For some months past T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan group of mills, has been anxious to resign from the chairmanship of the Print Cloth Group because of the increasing demands on his time as Southern vice-president of the Institute and as president of the South Carolina Association. In finally acceding to this wish and accepting Mr. Marchant's resignation as of March 1st, Mr. Sloan, president of the Institute, recently advised Mr. Marchant that: "Mr. Hines and I want you to know how deeply we appreciate the magnificent and self-sacrificing service that you have rendered the print cloth mills and the industry as a whole. We will continue to look to you for advice and counsel."

The matter of a successor to Mr. Marchant came up for discussion at the print cloth meeting held in Greenville, April 14th, at which time a committee was appointed to place in nomination a new chairman of the Print Cloth Group. It is understood that the nominating committee will make its report at the next meeting of the group which will take place sometime during the course of the summer.

As vice-president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Mr. Marchant will continue to assist the Print Cloth Advisory Committee.

Textile Chemists Meet

Greenville, S. C.—Salesmanship and printing of textile fabrics were discussed during the spring session of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in the Poinsett Hotel. The technical program, attended by approximately 150 men, followed a banquet and general business meeting.

R. E. Sumner, sales manager of the Calco Chemical Company in Bound Brook, N. J., spoke on "Selling the Textile Mills." The speaker dealt with means by which commodities and services may be sold to the textile industry.

James Purcell, of Clearwater, then read a paper entitled "Printing Textile Fabrics." The paper covered the general aspects of printing with special emphasis on the various types of colors.

After the technical treatment of printing fabrics, the assembly of chemists and colorist held a symposium on bleaching cotton fabrics, seven methods being discussed pro and con.

OBITUARY

R. C. COLLINS

Lexington, N. C.—Robert Crayton Collins, overseer of spinning at the Dacotah Cotton Mill, popular and widely known citizen of the city, died at his home following an acute attack of illness from a malady that had afflicted him at periods for several months.

Mr. Collins, who fifty-five years old, was born at Central, S. C., and moved to this city three years ago from Clinton, S. C. He was a veteran textile man, regarded as an expert in his work and was esteemed alike by fellow employees and employers.

Surviving the deceased are the widow, two sons, Jesse Collins, of Atlanta, and Walter Collins, of San Francisco; three daughters Mrs. D. O. Payne, of Quitman, Ga., and Misses Nellie and Ethel Collins, of this city; one brother, Cliff Collins, and a sister, Mrs. R. W. Gossett, both of Greenville, S. C.

Improvements in Textile Machinery*

BY C. L. EMERSON

Chief Engineer, Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE initial process in the cotton mill, that is, the opening of the bales, felt the first impetus of development. The entire mill operation was bettered by a more thorough cleaning of the fiber before it reached the picker room. Among the machines introduced were vertical openers, beaters, and air cleaners.

Most mills formerly used three lines of picking machines in series. This practice is being superseded by the one-process machine which during the last year or so has found universal acceptance. This picker not only materially reduces the labor required, but also produces a cleaner and more uniform lap for the card room.

In spinning, long-draft equipment has made a definite place for itself. This device has roughly doubled the amount of drawing out done on the spinning frame, and thereby reduced the amount of preparatory equipment needed between cards and spinning frames. Old mills installing long draft need to make a complete restudy of these preliminary operations. Long draft has resulted in a more uniform yarn and reduced the requirement for operatives in the preliminary processes.

AUTOMATIC METHODS

The system of warping and spooling which was in general use ten years or more ago is now entirely obsolete. High-speed spoolers making disc-shaped packages for use in specially designed high-speed warpers, or else special winders with warpers of the usual type but redesigned high-speed warpers, or else special winders with warpers of the usual type but redesigned for high speed, have replaced them. On account of the large hourly production the number of machines required has been reduced, with a corresponding reduction in operatives and required floor space.

Past experimental work is bringing us today for acceptance a new type of carding machine with less than half as many flats as the present design, and also a clothing of straight wire which may not require as much cleaning. A subsidiary device is offered which strips continuously with the card in operation.

A new type of automatic loom is about ready for the market which, among other advantages, permits higher picking speed on account of its heavier design, and which has a device to divide the warp as an indicator at the broken thread.

Thanks to redesigns over the last ten years, machines are now available which in general have heavier construction, more accurate fits, more precision in operation, and other features that permit higher operating speeds. A feature of many redesigns has been the incorporation of anti-friction bearings.

Development goes on, and we look to the future for still better equipment. Experiments are being made to apply longer drafts to drawing frames. There are interesting possibilities in the use of materially larger packages in spinning, although any great advantage here may necessitate new materials for rings and travelers, or else some new device to replace the traveler.

A still more remote possibility is the combination of two or more operations into one by the production of a new machine. Slubbers, intermediates, and roving

frames might be thus combined, or the spinning frame and spooler be put together to produce a package going direct to the warper creel.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

A peculiarity of the textile industry, particularly in the South, has been that each development required the construction of a small city to house its employees. The improvement made in the living conditions in these mill communities is perhaps the most striking change in the industry during the last few years.

Most of the recent villages supply every house with water, electricity, and plumbing. There must also be garages for the cars of the operatives. Some or many of the following features are always included: churches, stores, motion-picture theaters, schools, auditoriums, natatoriums, lodge rooms, gymnasiums, and community houses. Street improvements, including "White Way" systems, paving, and landscaping, are not uncommon. The miniature city is becoming quite up to date.

Cottages have usually been of frame construction, although recently quite a few have been of brick veneer or stucco on hollow tile; but the saving in maintenance, depreciation, and fire risk of the latter types does not compensate in dollars and cents for the greater first cost. The housing development has become so expensive that any extra cost per room must be avoided. In the effort to obtain the advantages of brick construction at a cost comparable with frame, many experiments have been made. That offering the greatest possibilities for the future seems to be the use of a loose wall construction of hollow cinder-concrete blocks covered and cemented together with gunite. This spraying of concrete through a hose with compressed air increases the rapidity of construction and reduces the requirement for skilled construction labor.

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Beginning some fifteen years ago, two trends came into play affecting building construction. One had to do with the substitution of more imperishable materials for wood; the other with providing better working conditions for the employees.

It is unnecessary to catalog the various steps in this progression, but considering present practice we find cast-iron pipe or structural-steel columns in place of wood. The difficulty in obtaining large timbers of long-leaf pine has led to the substitution of steel-beam or beam-and-girder construction. Steel sash is now almost universally used. Concrete has also had a share in replacing wood and, to some extent, brick in foundations, column footings, window sills and lintels, stairways, platforms, floors in exterior towers, etc. Wood is retained only for main floors and roof plank. Its resilience and economy as compared to concrete keep it in favor here.

Great improvements, particularly in the last few years, have been made in the conditions under which labor performs its tasks. Column spacings have been extended from 8 to 20 ft., and ceiling heights from 10 to 17 ft. This gives an opportunity for large windows, and in certain modern mills 58 per cent of the side-wall area is glass. The natural lighting is most excellent, and ventilation has been improved. On upper floors it is custom-

(Continued on Page 22)

*Address before Textile Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Atlanta, Ga.

Obsolete Machinery Hinders Progress*

If the manufacturers of America could honestly say today, "We are buying now," they would not need to say to their consumers, "Buy now," and the clouds of depression would soon pass away.

There is a way by which American industry could start a series of buying movements with profit to itself, thereby giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men now out of work and taking effective steps toward the breaking of the vicious circle of delayed purchases.

Replace with modern, improved machinery the obsolete, out-of-date machinery now being used for production.

The need for such replacement is shown by the proven fact that 48 per cent of all metal-working machinery in this country is over ten years old, and, generally speaking, machinery ten years old is out-of-date just as soon as another machine is developed that will do more or better work.

You would not buy for your own use a radio, automobile, or tire made ten, or even five, years ago at the original price even if it were perfectly new, because you know you can get very much better service from up-to-date models. How much more important is it for you as an employee, a stockholder, an officer, or a creditor of a company using machinery, that your company's plant equipment be of the most modern character.

It cost more to use an obsolete machine than it costs

*Radio address of Carl A. Johnson, president of the Gisholt Co., Madison, Wis., and a director of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, who, as president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, responded to the Westinghouse Salute to the Machinery Industry over the National Broadcasting Company's network on April 26.

to buy a new one. Hence, the uses of obsolete machinery pays for the new machine in waste, but neither he, nor his workers, nor his stockholders get the benefit.

It has been conclusively shown, many times over, that time-saving machinery raises wages, creates more jobs and makes available a greater choice of jobs for this and for each succeeding generation of workers. We have, in fact, attained our present standards of living only by the thoroughly American process of constantly improving our machinery, and we can maintain and improve these standards only by rigidly adhering to this policy.

It has been the practice in most industries for the works manager to ask his management for new machines and to be compelled to argue for them. The roles should be reversed. Pressure for the replacement of out-of-date machinery should come from the management down and not from the works up.

At least once a year, management should procure a list of machines in use, classified by age. Then the works manager should be compelled to prove that any machine over ten years old can still be profitably used. This simple procedure would disclose some startling leakages of money in almost every plant.

Since a plant equipped with modern machinery is better security for loans than an obsolete plant, bankers have begun to inquire into the condition of a plant's equipment with the same care they now give to its financial statement.

A management keeping obsolete machinery too long in service will in time find itself at the mercy of an up-to-date competitor. Hence, stockholders are also deeply interested in this same subject.

More than 250,000 Looms



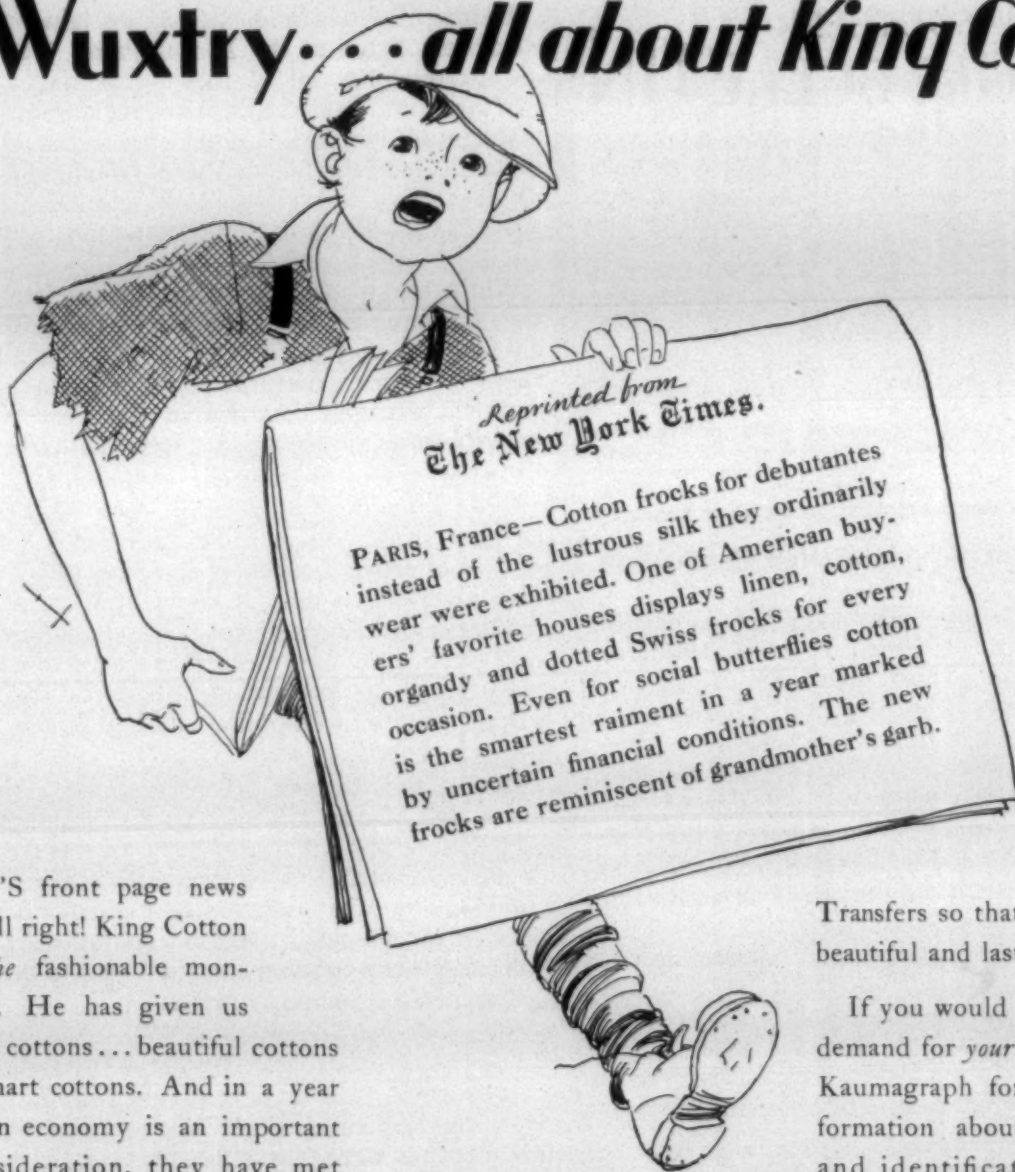
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Cottons bearing the mark of the manufacturer discourage

substitution. They give the manufacturer the missing link for effective advertising. And, in addition, they stimulate consistent, year-around demand.

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Transfers so that they are clear, beautiful and lasting.

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Southern Textile Association Convention

The complete program for the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is to be announced within a short time. The convention will be held at the Isle of Palms, Charleston, S. C., on June 12th and 13th.

An unusual feature of the program this year is that all speeches, with the exception of those at the banquet, will be by members of the Association. Officials of the Association felt this year, such a program could be made of unusual interest.

The principal speaker at the banquet will be B. B. Gossett, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills and who was recently elected first vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Mr. Gossett is sure to bring a worthwhile message to the superintendents and overseers.

Dr. Ashley Chappell, of Monroe, N. C., well known humorist, will also address the banquet session. Speakers at the other sessions will all be Association members whose names have not yet been announced.

As usual the first session of the convention will be held on Friday morning. The afternoon will be left open for the golf tournament and other recreation and amusement features. The banquet will be on Friday evening and the final session on Saturday morning.

The golf tournament will be held at either the Municipal Course or the Charleston Country Club. No green fees will be charged.

The Isle of Palms should prove a very attractive meeting place for the Association. Charleston is one of the most interesting and historic cities in the South. A boat trip to visit the points of interest is being arranged for the Association members and will be tendered without charge.

Fishing, boating and bathing are among the attractions listed at the Isle of Palms that will add to the pleasure of those who attend the meeting.

Requests for hotel reservations should be made direct to the Isle of Palms Hotel.

Market Conditions

While the market news in textiles has not been encouraging for some weeks past, we do not feel that it is a time for undue pessimism. There has been a natural reaction from undue optimism expressed earlier in the year when some divisions of the market were so active.

Cotton, along with other commodities, has suffered from the unfavorable stock market of the past week. As a result, buyers of cotton goods and yarns have been holding off of the market pending a more stable cotton situation. The decline in prices of spot cotton, the lowest point since December, had led to a drop in goods prices that is far from being justified by the statistical position of the mills. Naturally this has not been cheerful news.

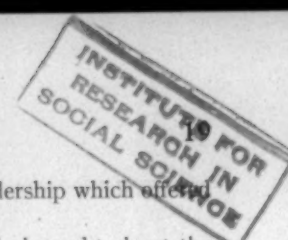
Market reports seem to agree on two points. One is that buyers will need further supplies of goods before the middle of June to meet even the normal demand under present business conditions. The other point is that greater confidence in the financial situation, as reflected by Wall Street, will develop soon and lead to greater strength in commodity prices.

The most discussed angle of the cotton situation is the acreage question. The Department of Agriculture, in a statement just issued, finds indications that there will be a substantial reduction in cotton acreage this season.

Sales of fertilizer tags are being watched more closely this year because of their relation to cotton acreage and the influence on the yield per acre. In the cotton growing states, the Department finds that the sale of fertilizer tags were only 68 per cent of the sales for the same period, December through March, of last year. This statement certainly justifies a belief that the cotton acreage will be materially lower than that of last year.

The smaller buying of textiles in April was partly due to seasonal dullness and there is good reason to expect renewed buying to care for early season needs. This buying has been delayed by the cotton situation and a better cotton market appears certain to cause many buyers to operate again.

The cotton manufacturers have gone a long way toward setting their house in order and it is just as essential now that production be care-



fully controlled as it was when stocks were much larger. Pressure against prices during recent light buying has already forced prices too low. It appears however, that the granting of lower prices did not result in increasing sales, which is another point to be remembered before making concessions.

The change from the active cotton goods markets earlier in the year and the slow markets of recent weeks has not changed the fundamentals of the situation. The mills must continue the job of reducing stocks and keeping production under control.

The Same Old Bunk

James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in America, spoke at the Institute of Human Relations being held at the University of North Carolina this week. His subject was textile strikes in the South, Mr. Myers having claimed to have completed a two-year study of the strikes at Gastonia, Marion and Danville.

Mr. Myers could have saved himself two years work and no doubt quite a bit of trouble had he gone direct to union headquarters and asked them to prepare his address rather than taking the trouble to write it himself. His remarks were exactly in line with what union organizers have always said about the strikes.

Those who are familiar with the Federal Council of Churches are not at all surprised at what Secretary Myers had to say. The activities of the Council have been closely identified with the union movement for some years past.

The whole point of Mr. Myers' remarks was that the strikes resulted from "internal conditions in the mills themselves, rather than from the influence of outside agitators." In the case of the strike at Danville, he chose to ignore the excellent conditions that have prevailed for years and there was no hint of labor trouble until the union organizers brought dissension to Danville. Like a great many other reformers and investigators, Mr. Myers saw in the strikes exactly what he wished to see and ignored everything else.

Press reports from Chapel Hill had the following to say about Mr. Myers' address:

Internal conditions rather than outside agitators were responsible for the strikes and walkouts in recent years in Gastonia, Marion and Danville mills, declared James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, in an address here today.

He based his conclusions, he said, on two years of investigation in the strike areas during which he interviewed employers, employees and State officials.

When the workers decided to rebel, the speaker declar-

ed, they merely accepted the first leadership which offered itself.

"The textile employers who recently brought about the reforms eliminating night work for women and minors and limiting weekly hours, will need the help of the State laws to bring the minority into line with these more progressive policies," the speaker asserted.

"The history of labor legislation shows in the fierce pressure of competition a minority of employers always will endanger higher standards unless social legislation steps in to protect those wishing to operate under better conditions."

There is absolutely nothing new in Mr. Myers' address. It is the same old stuff that the union has been peddling right along.

Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who was in active charge of the strike at Danville, is also to speak at Chapel Hill this week. It is a safe bet that his remarks will be along the same lines as the secretary's of the Federal Council of Churches.

Changes In North Carolina Labor Laws

Due to the fact that there has apparently been some misunderstanding regarding the changes made in the labor laws of North Carolina at the current session of the general assembly, we give below extracts from the new laws affecting labor.

The new act limiting the hours of work of women to fifty-five hours per weeks reads:

That not more than fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work for women over sixteen in any factory, manufacturing establishment, mill, of the State, and no woman over sixteen employed in any of the above-named places shall be worked exceeding eleven hours in any one day or over fifty-five hours in any one week. Any employer violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, and each day's work exceeding the said hours shall constitute a separate offense.

That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

The law prohibiting the night employment of persons under 18 years of age provides:

That no female person between sixteen and eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any mill, factory, cannery, or manufacturing establishment after nine (9) o'clock in the evening, or before six (6) o'clock in the morning. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

That this act shall be in full force and effect on and after the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

A few other labor bills are pending, but our information is that they are on the unfavorable calendar.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GAINESVILLE, GA.—The Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation have purchased the Guillet overhauling system, after having rented same for about one year from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Asheville Cotton Mills, recently started overhauling their spinning frames with the Guillet overhauling system furnished them by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—Roanoke Mills Company are having their spinning overhauled with the Guillet overhauling system, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Hartsell Mill Company is having an extension built to the weaving department of the mill. Houses in the community are being repainted and the roads are being improved.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.—Springfield Woolen Mills local plant had inaugurated a full time operating schedule Monday morning, after being on a curtailed program for some months and, for a while, closed down entirely.

Several hundred employees were put back to work. It was also learned that enough orders have already been received to keep the plant operating on the new schedule for several months, with more orders being received every day.

This plant manufactures an extra fine all-wool blanket, with all of the beautiful colors desired. These blankets are sold all over the country, and in years gone by many thousands have been purchased by the United States Government. It was also learned here that many tourists each week purchase these blankets from the blanket store. This mill was established here thirty years ago.

TRYON, N. C.—Work is progressing on the installation of sixty new Scott & Williams Model K knitting machines, which are being installed in the Southern Mercerizing Company of this place, also forty-six Banner machines on warp stripe fancies. The former will be for the manufacture of women's mercerized stockings. When this new equipment has been installed, approximately fifty additional operatives will be employed, and the plant will then be able to produce 2,000 dozen stockings per day.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Owners of the Massachusetts Knitting Mills, Boston, have been visitors here in a survey of several Southern States to determine the location of a mill which it is proposed to establish in the South. They are J. S. Gordon and B. D. Gordon, Franklin J. Dickman, and Max Rusher, of their technical staff, were with them, and Mrs. J. S. Gordon also was a member of the party. The industrialists were shown around the city by A. I. Hays, industrial secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and Robert C. Leonard, industrial agent of the Tennessee Electrical Power Company.

Mr. Hays said that the Massachusetts Knitting Mills is an old, well-established concern. It employs about 700 workers. The Massachusetts mills make full-fashioned and seamless hosiery, and the plan is for the Southern plant to make full-fashioned alone, Mr. Hays said.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Erlanger Cotton Mills have purchased one of the largest single reed orders placed in recent years, from Greensboro Loom Reed Company, for equipping 1,000 looms on fine broadcloth.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—Clark Hutton, of Nashville, ancillary receiver of Cadet Hosiery Mills, was in Columbia looking over the local plant which, he said, would be sold by the receiver within 60 days.

Mr. Hutton expressed confidence that the new purchaser would begin operations at once. He said J. O. Nissen, vice-president in charge of operations here when the plant was running, will come here shortly to check up on the labor supply.

GENEVA, ALA.—The Geneva Underwear Mill, recently leased to the Riverside Underwear Corporation of New York, began operation here this week. The plant, which has been closed down for about a year, will operate on part time at the beginning and will gradually increase operations. About 125 hands, mostly girls and women, are employed when the mill is run at capacity. I. Gittenstein, of the Riverside Underwear Corporation of New York, was in Geneva for the opening of the mill.

MARION, N. C.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Marion Manufacturing Company was held and the board of directors and officers were all re-elected. The annual report of President R. W. Baldwin pointed out that while textile conditions for the past year were far below normal, the plant maintained an operating schedule and the officers feel optimistic in regard to future operations of the plant. Within the past year or more the company has extended \$100,000 or more on improvements on the mill, on the homes for the employees and in the mill village. A complete water and sewage system was installed. S. L. Copeland is secretary and treasurer. C. F. James was the only man from here elected to the board of directors as all of the other directors live out of North Carolina.

ATHENS, GA.—A meeting of creditors of the Southern Manufacturing Company of this city, will be held on May 26, to consider a petition filed by A. G. Dudley, A. C. Erwin, and R. O. Arnold, as trustees in this bankruptcy case, to sell all of the assets of the debtor firm. If no objections are made, an order will be granted for an immediate sale, which will be held at the courtroom at 12 M. If inadequate bids are received, a private sale will be ordered in any way that will yield the greatest amount to the estate. W. G. Cornett, of this city, is the referee.

The National Appraisal Company in 1928 valued the property to be sold as follows: Replacement value, \$2,186,400; depreciated value, \$1,740,977; now carried on the books, with due allowances made for depreciation, \$1,631,617.

Assets to be sold include: Equipment—Comprises 96 waste cards, 66 cotton cards, 17,640 ring spindles, 10,365 woolen mule spindles of type especially adapted and used for spinning waste; 4,320 pease ring spindles, making total of 32,325 of ring mule and pease spinning equipment; also 1,664 twister spindles and 674 looms. Complete sprinkler and humidification system.

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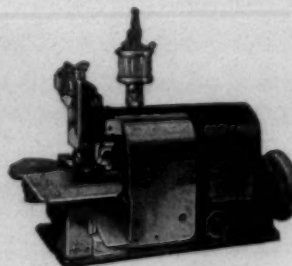
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Buildings—Four main buildings, brick with gravel roof. Mills Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; also slasher room, boiler plant, warehouses, opening room for cotton for No. 2 mill.

Dwellings—110 frame dwellings, two brick tenements, one frame community house, one frame office building.

Personal property—Supplies, fuel, waste for resale, raw stock, finished goods, nursery, automobiles, machinery held for resale, furniture and fixtures, trademarks, and names, and all other personal property.

DURHAM, N. C.—Nonsuit was ordered in the suit brought by the Tar Heel Hosiery Mills Company against the Durham Hosiery Mills in Superior Court here this week by Judge W. A. Devin. The nonsuit was ordered after it was explained that the matter had been settled out of court. Each of the parties to the suit is to pay one-half the costs.

While not officially given out, it is understood that the Tar Heel company will receive approximately \$50,000 in settlement of its claim. It asked in its suit for \$100,000, while a counterclaim of \$25,000 was set up by the defendant.

The case grew out of the operation several years ago of the plant of the Tar Heel company by the Durham Hosiery Mills. It was alleged by the plaintiff company that some of its assets had been diverted to the defendant through the system of accounting set up for the joint operation. The plant of the plaintiff has not been operated since it was turned back by the Durham Hosiery Mills two or three years ago. K. U. Bryan is president of the Tar Heel company.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Announcement was made at the annual stockholders meeting of Burlington Mills, Inc., that another successful year had been completed and that the common stock for the first time in several years would be put on a regular dividend basis, starting at once. Checks for the first quarterly dividend will be sent from the treasurers' office Thursday.

Directors were elected for the ensuing years as follows: T. H. Burkhardt, W. S. Coulter, C. H. Ginger, C. V. Holt, J. Spencer Love, J. L. Love, R. M. Reid, M. B. Smith, M. B. Smith, Jr., D. E. Sellars and C. G. Somers.

Announcement is made that the Burlington Mills organization is now placing contracts for machinery for a piece dyeing and finishing plant to be known as the Burlington Dyeing & Finishing Company. Negotiations are also under way for several pieces of real estate now under consideration for the placement of this plant, and it is expected that all deals will be closed and that the plant will be in operation before fall.

It has also been reported that a large rayon and silk throwing plant is in process of organization for Burlington by the same interests (Burlington Mills). Negotiations with parties in the East who are long experienced in this business are said to be under way and offer promise of a definite announcement in the near future.

CONCORD, N. C.—According to A. R. Hoover, secretary and treasurer of the Hoover Hosiery Company of this city, manufacturer of fine gauge full-fashioned hosiery, the company has just started the construction of another building which will double the present capacity of the plant.

This company installed \$75,000 worth of high-speed Hilcher full-fashioned knitting machines, and they are in full operation. Mr. Hoover said that the plant is operating on a full day and night schedule at the present, and there are enough orders on hand to maintain this schedule for some time.

Improvements In Textile Machinery

(Continued from Page 15)

ary to provide large monitors which still further help the circulation of air. In one-story weave-sheds and in finishing plants, saw-tooth construction is frequently used which, while somewhat costly, is particularly advantageous for both light and ventilation.

The most recent development has to do with an increased demand on the part of many owners for architectural excellence as well as engineering correctness in their structures.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co.

Finest Quality Reeds

Phone 5071

Greensboro, N. C.

ALL STEEL

ECONOMY

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BALING PRESSES

ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES

LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.

ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ☐ ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.

**INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING**

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

**DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING**

The trend toward the use of structural steel may result in the future in its substitution for the present brick bearing walls. The curtain walls surrounding the sash may still be of brick, or if the cost of labor or material for brickwork advances, a substitute may be found in hollow wall faced on the inside and outside with cement blown in place from a cement gun.

Appreciation of the importance of various auxiliary services in obtaining better, larger, and more uniform production has grown remarkably in the last decade. Cotton processing is sensitive to humidity conditions, and these fluctuations would affect the operations adversely. Automatic heat control has taken over this situation. The steam is turned off and on by a diaphragm valve operated by compressed air. This in turn is controlled by a pilot valve operated by a thermostat. Unit heaters should be mentioned as one of the newer developments in the heating system. The most recent improvement made is the application of humidification to picker rooms. The improvement in the control of the operating speed of the textile machinery is to be attributed largely to the work of the manufacturers of motor equipment.

There is at present a strong tendency to build the motor into the machine as an integral part of it.

Scientific methods and technical study have now provided the industry with excellent machinery, and with buildings and auxiliary services which afford satisfactory conditions for its efficient operation. It is only within the last few years that the same methods have been

directed toward improvements in the human element in mill operation. The next great change in the industry will probably have to do with this human element rather than with equipment or buildings.

These studies in "humanics" will undoubtedly include a more scientific and careful selection of those employed, a systematic program of training them not only for their particular tasks but for advancement, and also various forms of incentives to increase their interest and effort.

MORE RESEARCH NEEDED

The textile industry has not utilized research to the same degree as have, for instance, the electrical or chemical industries. While some of the larger units in the textile field have well-equipped testing laboratories, where some practical research is done, there has been no organized co-operative research by the industry. It may be that any extensive research effort will have to wait for years, but interest is being awakened and opinion directed toward such a program.

COLORED AND NOVELTY YARNS

4's to 20's single and ply in any twist; direct, developed, sulphur or indanthrene dyeings; solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white, also nubs, flakes, ratines.

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

Manufactured by

Lavonia Manufacturing Co.

Lavonia, Georgia

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Outfitted by Carolina Sporting Goods Company

For the last eight years we have supplied the Charlotte Club with all uniforms and other baseball equipment.

Every year we sell more baseball uniforms and baseball equipment to textile plants than any other sporting goods house in the Southeast. We want your orders.

Write us for samples, catalog and wholesale price list.

CAROLINA SPORTING GOODS COMPANY

314 S. Tryon St.

Charlotte, N. C.



It's the bottom of the basket that TAKES THE BUMPS

The *bottom* gets the worst wear. It has to be built for the hardest service . . . with *extra* strength in the *right* places. That's why Rockweave baskets, hampers, and trucks are reinforced with galvanized steel strap bands, riveted to the frame both crosswise and lengthwise. Highly tempered steel frames combat sagging, warping, bending. Chrome leather heavily reinforces the top rims. Wood parts are of clear oak and maple, hard and strong. Casters, handles, eyelets and shoes especially designed for rough handling. The cover of Triumph Duck, a sturdy material made

in our mills, meets with our own severe tests.

Special and standard sizes supplied promptly. Send orders and requests for complete information to any address below.

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for **\$2.50**

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Rooms for Two at \$3.50-\$4.00-\$4.50

LOCATION
"Just around the corner
from Everything!"

J. S. SUITS
Manager

Control of Picker-Room Humidity

(Continued from Page 13)

under normal atmospheric conditions, mainly because the "terminal differences" are not so great.

Many mills provide bins in which cotton is allowed to age after passing through the opening and mixing processes, before being fed to the pickers. Where there is considerable variation in the moisture content of different bales, excellent results can be obtained by having the humidity in the bin room controlled to give a 7½ per cent "regain" and by having fans mounted on the bin walls so as to cause a constant circulation of this controlled air over the stock in the bins. The circulation has little effect on cotton at the bottom of a pile in a bin, but it is exposed a sufficient length of time to the controlled atmosphere while the bin is being filled and emptied.

When cotton contains upward of 10 per cent of moisture, there is a strong possibility that some inexpensive method of drying this excess moisture would be of material assistance before the picking operation. Rather crude experiments have been carried on in direct manner to accomplish this where cotton is conveyed over a reasonable distance to a condenser. The method pursued is to pass the air feeding into this conveyor pipe over hot coils that immediately brought the "regain" of air in the pipe down well below 5 per cent, regardless of outside conditions. Naturally, this air being quite warm and in intimate contact with the loosened fibres during the conveying process, a good deal of moisture is removed from the stock. In addition, this hot blast of air must pass through the cotton deposited on the condenser screen before it can be released to the dust pit, so that some additional elimination of excess moisture takes place at this point.

There are probably several simpler methods by which raw cotton, when once opened, can be so treated that its percentage of moisture can be brought down slightly below normal, and when this development is made, with controlled humidity conditions in the opener room, in the storage bins, and in the picker room, certainly great improvement in the regularity of manufacturing cotton into yarn can be expected.

Lespedeza Coming Into Its Own

It took the farmers of this section more than half a century to come into anything like a fair appreciation of the value of lespedeza, which, during the past three or four years, has come to be recognized by agricultural experts as the most valuable legume that is grown in the Southeastern States. Sweet clover, recognized today as one of the greatest legumes available in the Middle West and other sections for soil improvement, pasturage and forage, was regarded as a weed for decades. Soy beans, beans, another of the legumes of outstanding and constantly increasing value, for a long time was regarded as a "fad" crop.

For many years the kudzu bean has been admired as a luxurious vine for porches and trellises, and has been used in some places to stop gullies and cover unsightly waste places. Several years ago a number of farmers in Florida and the lower Georgia and Alabama sections came to realize that kudzu had almost unbounded value as a field crop and since that time kudzu has been spreading. A number of progressive farmers in this section decided to give it a trial. A few years ago the only way to establish kudzu was to purchase roots from the far South. As

a result of the long trip most farmers found that they would lose from 10 to 80 per cent of the plants imported. In spite of this discouragement and the further handicap of the high cost of roots, many farmers in this section became enthusiastic advocates of kudzu, declaring that no crop excels it in this hill section for pasturage, for hay production, or for soil reclamation.

A tremendous boost was given to kudzu when Eugene Ashcraft, Monroe newspaper man and farmer, demonstrated conclusively that kudzu can be economically established from seed imported from Japan. During the past several years Ashcraft has been importing for himself and his friends as many seeds as he could get hold of and the result of his efforts has been a tremendous quickening in the interest in this wonder-working crop and a tremendous increase in the number of farmers throughout the Southeast who are making a start with it.

And now Mr. Ashcraft has made another discovery in connection with kudzu. He is now growing kudzu in summer and vetch in winter and spring on the same land. In other words, he is growing two valuable legumes on the same fields and is getting bountiful and constantly increasing yields from each one. This discovery simply gives enhancement to the value of kudzu. Meanwhile all over this section interest in the new crop continues to develop apace. Down at Spartanburg a kudzu club has been organized. The Lancaster News recently had an editorial on "Kudzu as a Wonder Crop," vigorously advocating its use for soil improvement as well as for pasturage and forage in its county. The Keowee Courier has long been preaching the doctrine of kudzu for the farmers of the Piedmont section. The Spartanburg Journal and Spartanburg Herald have both given columns of space to kudzu during recent weeks. The agricultural papers, and the agricultural pages of daily papers, are falling in line and it is apparent on every side that this wonder legume is really beginning to come into its own.—Charlotte Observer.

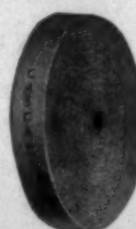
Hunter Reports Fair Sales

By Hunter Mfg. & Comm. Co.

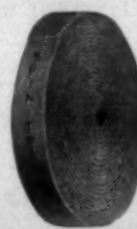
Our sales last week were in about the same volume as the previous week. Print cloths and sheetings were the greater part of the business. Other divisions were dull.

The stock market situation has dominated the commodity markets, with the result that the last two weeks have been unfavorable for buying. Prices have suffered in spite of the strength of the statistical position to an extent that would scarcely have been believed possible a month ago. As soon as there is some assurance that the situation that has existed in Wall Street has been relieved, we should see a better inquiry and a better market, for the statistical position is still very strong and it would only take a moderate amount of buying to tighten things up for the next 30 to 60 days again.

The majority of the economic authorities give us the assurance that we are passing through the last phase of the cycle of depression and that the turn is not far ahead. They have been mistaken before in predicting the up-swing but we had a taste of it in textiles in February and March and cannot help but feel that as soon as the black clouds pass away, we are going to have another taste of it. Stabilization of commodity values, and we seem to be approaching that point, will be of great help in creating a demand for textiles in all parts of the world.



AKRON
Leather Belting
Most Economical



Once Tried
Always Specified

The Akron Belting Co.
Akron, Ohio

ARCY

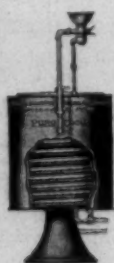
is not supposed to replace the usual softeners used in a size mix, but when used with ordinary thick boiling pearl starch in the proportion of approximately 1% of the weight of the starch,

Completely Liquifies the Starch

thus producing practically a non-congealing thin size solution, with marked penetrating and binding properties.

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Norfolk, Va.



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with

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Coolers

Send for particulars.

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Company

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White Uniform for Cloth Mill Workers

Shelby, N. C.—All weavers in the Cleveland Cloth Mill will shortly be attired in a regulation white uniform, white shirt and trousers, according to the new manager, O. M. Mull. The Cleveland Cloth Mill makes high grade rayon merchandise and cleanliness is emphasized. It is understood that the mill employs between 400 and 500 people on the day and night shifts.

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Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

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 53 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

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 SHEEP SKIN
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 because BETTER YARN
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 FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

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Promotion of Stabilization Through Balanced Production

(Continued from Page 5)

Government should become enmeshed in any such artificial rules, fundamentally at variance with the Act's principle of freedom of trade and commerce, the more hopeless would become anything approaching any form of sound and equal application of the law; and such confusion and injustice would constitute the antithesis of convient administration of the law.

AMENDMENT TO ANTI-TRUST ACT

We hear much talk of the necessity for amending Anti-Trust Act. It may well be that the machinery for administering that Act can be improved. But it is a mistake to assume that the Anti-Trust Act is unsound in principle and that its principle should be abandoned. Everybody should desire to prevent agreements which are really in restraint of trade and commerce and that is what the Anti-Trust Act prohibits. The application of the Anti-Trust Act to agreements for balancing production with demand ought to depend upon what is the net effect of the particular agreement in the light of the situation in the particular industry or subdivision. This is to be determined in the light of the facts, the current conception as to what accords with the promotion of the principle of unrestrained trade and commerce, and the technique which is consistent with experience and outlook at the time. Of course, conceptions and matters of technique may change and in fact must change with accumulating experience and enlarging outlook and this is a reason why neither administrative tribunals nor courts should employ outworn conceptions or discarded technique as current standards. This is true, for example, as to the application of the commerce clause of the Constitution. It should be true as to the Anti-Trust Act.

I have digressed to point out that even positive agreements devising and effectuating plans for balancing production with demand in an over-extended industry should be regarded as fully conforming to the Anti-Trust Act. But I wish to go back to my first statement on the legal phases of this problem and to reiterate that after all, without any agreement and in harmony with even a very narrow construction of the Anti-Trust Act, and though education and a common conviction of the necessity of avoiding the business folly of over-production, it is frequently practicable, for the respective units in an over-extended industry or over-extended branch, to take appropriate steps to avoid over-production.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let me again stress that balancing production with demand in over-extended industries is needed by and for all who are interested in trade and commerce as producers of the raw material, or as manufacturers of intermediate or finished products, or as distributing agencies, or as employees or security holders of any of these groups and that planning to that end is in accordance with the soundest public policy and not against any legitimate interest of any section of the public.



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Appraisals—for Industrial Plants*

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO
CLEVELAND SPARTANBURG



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its efficiency—the young do likewise.

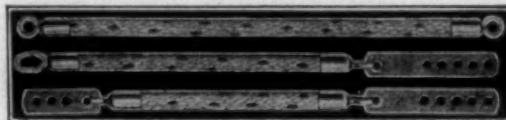
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Manufactured by

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COMPANY**

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QUALITY

SERVICE

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Get Your Man!

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Classified Ad

In The

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Atlanta

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San Francisco

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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & CO.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton market continued slow during the week, with little sign of a renewed demand. The further decline in cotton prices had an unsettling effect upon goods prices and lead to continual hesitancy by buyers. The movement of goods on past orders was large. It is expected to show a slowing down soon as contracts are completed. It is believed by manufacturers that if cotton prices are steadier within the next few weeks that a moderate demand for goods should develop, as the early summer supplies have not been contracted for.

Further curtailment is expected unless there is a marked increase in demand within a short time. Production for April has been at about the same rate as during the preceding month.

Print cloths were generally quiet, with some small spot lots sold and also some May-June contracts of higher count constructions. Carded broadcloths lacked buying interest and prices were nominally unchanged. Other goods of print cloth yarns were quiet. Sheetings and drills were dull with only a light interest in spot goods and little further call for goods for later deliveries at the current market.

Drills were quiet with prices quoted unchanged. Little interest appeared in twills. A few small to moderate sized orders for tobaccos were placed during the day at the quoted market. There was some further fill-in business in satens.

Trade in gray goods was slightly more active at the end of the week, there having been some buying response to the lower prices.

Fine goods were generally quiet, but prices have shown more strength than those in the coarse goods division. Fine goods mills continue to keep output low and a further reduction in stocks is anticipated for the month.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	37/8
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	35/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	53/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	63/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	63/4
Brown sheetings, standard	8
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6
Ticking, 8-ounce	15 1/2
Denims	12
Standard prints	7 1/2
Dress ginghams	12 1/2-13 3/4
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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Unsettled cotton markets put a further damper on yarn trading during the week and business was largely of a filling-in character. Dealers in this market described the week as the dulllest of the year. Prices were weak and irregular and the total business done was very limited. Yarn consumers were apparently convinced that cotton prices are to go lower and were willing to await further crop and price developments before placing further yarn orders. On the other hand, most spinners believe that prices have already reached bottom and that the present yarn lists are well under production costs. Further curtailment of yarn production is expected and a number of mills have stated that the mill close their plants rather than try to continue to produce much longer under present conditions.

Specifications on past orders have been coming in very slowly, working a further handicap on the spinners. Of the limited amount of business done, it appeared that prices on the coarse and medium counts of carded yarns were firmer than on the finer numbers. At the same time, the better conditions among the fine goods mills are cited as holding promise for a better movement of fine yarns.

In the insulating division a few inquiries came to hand with nothing especially new developing. On a low grade of 8s singles part waste gray stock 13s was reported, while 14½c remained the low on standard off-color part waste quality of under average tensile strength. Buyers found it easy to do 22c on 26s plied and 22½c on 30s. On quantities it was possible to shade these fractionally and 19s on 20s.

Reports from those interested in plush quality carded cotton yarns showed a little business done on high breaks 20s two-ply at 21½c, and lesser makes down to 20½c. Plush mills are found to hold sufficient yarns and fabrics to take care of slowed-up demands. Small lots of mercerized yarns sold to manufacturers during the last few days at lower than standard prices.

There has been no change in the market for combed yarns. Sales last week were small and prices were irregular.

Southern Single Warps		30s	24½
10s	17½	40s	32
12s	18	40s ex.	34
16s	18½	50s	41
20s	19½	60s	47
26s	23	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
30s	24½	8s	18
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		10s	18½
8s	17½	12s	19
10s	18	16s	19
12s	18½	20s	20
16s	19	Carpet Yarns	
20s	20	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
24s	23	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17
30s	24½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
36s	31½	8s, 1-ply	15½
40s	32	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
40s ex.	33½	10s, 1-ply, and 8-ply	16½
Southern Single Skeins		12s, 2-ply	17½
8s	17	16s, 2-ply	18½
10s	17½	20s, 2-ply	19
12s	18	26s, 2-ply	22
14s	18½	30s, 2-ply	22½
16s	19	Southern Frame Cones	
20s	19½	8s	17
24s	22½	10s	17½
26s	23	12s	18
28s	24	14s	18
30s	24½	16s	18½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	19
8s	17½	20s	19½
10s	18	22s	20
12s	18½	24s	21
14s	19	26s	22
16s	19½	28s	22½
20s	20	30s	23
24s	23		
26s	23½		

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VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass., and Leicester, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahr, P. O. Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2025 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 80 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Cos., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Mills in Canada See Outlook Good

Ottawa, Ont.—It is reasonable to expect that, with the gradual improvement in business conditions, the cotton, woolen and silk industries of Canada have before them a reasonable period of prosperity, the president of Canadian Cotton, Ltd., A. O. Dawson, says in an analysis of present conditions.

While recovery of conditions in the industry has been delayed through the large importations of textiles last fall and by the contraction in purchases due to the business depression, the situation is improving, Mr. Dawson believes.

The chief advantage of textile mills in Canada is that the current mode of hand-to-mouth buying enables domestic mills to give a service that foreign mills cannot duplicate, he says.

Mr. Dawson states that there is no overproductive capacity in either the Canadian cotton, wool or silk industries. In fact, working at full capacity, it is doubtful whether Canadian mills now could supply more than 65 to 70 per cent of domestic requirements.

Replying to an inquiry respecting the prospects for the Canadian cotton textile industry, E. A. Robertson, Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, states that the prospect is distinctly encouraging.

"The benefits," said Mr. Robertson, "which we expected from the new textile tariffs, in our experience at least, did not materialize, particularly because of the ruling permitting the importation up to November 30, under the old rates of goods purchased prior to September 16. Very important quantities of various lines were brought into the country as a consequence, but we are confident this situation will adjust itself before long, and in the meantime, very extensive improvements are being made in our mills at Valleyfield in preparation for this anticipated increased activity.

Preparatory spinning and weaving equipment is being installed daily, including looms to produce styles which heretofore have not been produced in Canada, and, with the growing importance of the movement on the part of consumers to patronize

home industry, there is reason to expect that conditions in the industry will shortly be on a much more satisfactory basis than has obtained during recent years.

March Cotton Imports Show Drop

Washington.—March imports of raw cotton totaled 5,133,178 pounds valued at \$506,634, against 14,139,446 pounds valued at \$2,693,880 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce.

Imports of cotton manufactures for the month were valued at \$3,177,996, against \$4,568,991 last year, the figures showed, with cotton cloth, the most important individual item, amounting to 2,530,133 square yards valued at \$589,209, against 3,781,437 square yards valued at \$1,036,111.

Exports of raw cotton for the month were reported as 601,446 bales valued at \$35,712,846, against 477,678 bales valued at \$5,937,871, against \$8,309,929. Cotton cloth exports for the month totaled 33,479,463 square yards valued at \$3,346,011, against 36,419,124 square yards valued at \$4,728,960 last year.

Textile Development Planned by Chinese

Nanking, China.—A scheme for the development of China's textile industry and to combat the importation of foreign cotton and woolen goods has been announced by the ministry of industry.

The plan calls for the establishment of one woolen mill in each of the principal ports of the country and in northwest China, together with the establishment of more cotton mills.

Many English Cotton Mills To Be Scrapped

Manchester, Eng.—An influential group has issued details of a scheme for the formation of a company to acquire surplus spinning mills with a view toward scrapping them. The government is to provide debentures, according to the plan, and individual firms will be offered ordinary stock.

Members of the group are to pay a levy on all cotton consumed, this providing funds for the buying of obsolete mills, scrapping and exchange of machinery. The organization has no intention of restricting production and prices of the surviving mills.



Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

Traveling Among the Mills

Charlotte, N. C.—Chadwick-Hoskins Mills

COTTON DRESS SHOW DIRECTED BY TEACHERS OF HOME
ECONOMIC CLASSES.—MRS. PENDER AND
MISS STANTON

The show was held in the schoolhouse at No. 1 and No. 2 mills. It was a revelation, too, and a delightful success from start to finish.

Mr. E. P. Cofield, general superintendent of all five of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills was in his element, in a splendid address advocating cotton clothes, and in his introduction of the speaker of the evening—Mr. W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Mr. McLaurine is a favorite everywhere he goes and when it is known that he will make an address, there are no empty seats. He's a great believer in cotton dresses and petticoats, and actually acknowledged that he knew petticoats were coming back, for he had "seen several recently!" The nerve of him!

One thing certain, the Home Economics Classes of Chadwick Hoskins Mills, No. 1—Hoskins; No. 2—Chadwick; No. 3—Calvine; No. 4—Louise; and No. 5—Pineville,—emphasized the truth that one may be beautifully and correctly dressed without paying extravagant prices for the privilege.

Tiny Tots Revue showed the little folks pretty and sweet in lovely dresses, suits and pajamas—nothing costing over 30 cents.

The girls had pretty pajama suits too, and were as dainty looking and sweet as could be.

There was a "sport dress parade," "chic dresses for larger ladies," "street wear revue," and "evening dresses"—all made of goods woven in the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, but printed and finished elsewhere. Prints, lawns, voiles and heavier goods,—plain and dainty colors, checks, stripes and flowered goods, gorgeous enough for the most fastidious—and no costume cost over 95 cents! The girls and women made their own and had a right to be proud of their accomplishment.

"The Bride and Attendants" came last on the program, and made a scene so lovely that there was a gasp—then eloquent silence as hearts were held spell-bound in admiration.

It was a great moment for "cave man stuff" and if young men had kidnapped those girls and held them for matrimony, no one could have blamed them, for they were truly beautiful and tempting. There should have been a flash-light photographer there to secure that picture.

Mr. B. B. Gossett, president and treasurer; Mr. E. C. Dwelle, vice-president and assistant treasurer, and Mr. J. D. Ramsey, secretary, are proud of their people.

They have splendid superintendents—J. C. Hooks, at No. 1 and No. 2; Arthur S. Jarrett, at No. 3; W. J. Duggan, at No. 4, and T. W. Creswell, at No. 5. Each and every one is deeply interested in his community and ready to put a shoulder to the wheel of progress.

Music was furnished by the Alexander-Graham School band, about twenty-four in number, attractive in white pants and scarlet jackets. Their music was splendid and greatly enjoyed.

The work that is being done in the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill villages is extremely important, and bringing results that are marvelous. Women are becoming more efficient and competent in domestic arts—those things that mean health, happiness and thrift—and are converting houses into *real homes*.

Much interest is taken in gardens and flowers, and in the fall, annual flower shows are great events, with prizes given for best flowers and greatest improvement on premises. Small wonder then, that these villages are models of cleanliness and spots of beauty.

Mrs. Wade Pender and Miss Verna Stanton deserve great credit for what has been and is being accomplished.

No. 2—CHADWICK MILL

Some weeks ago we visited Hoskins Mill, and last week we visited the other three mills in Charlotte. At No. 2, B. L. Quick is overseer carding; R. G. Simpson, overseer spinning; R. V. Revels, overseer weaving; Miss Ella Medlin, overseer the cloth room, and has held that position one year and five months, and made good. We are proud of this young lady. She has never worked for any other mill company. There should be more lady overseers in cloth rooms.

No. 3—CALVINE MILL

E. C. Little is overseer carding; A. V. Wright, overseer spinning; T. M. Brown, overseer weaving W. M. James, overseer cloth room; S. M. Sanders, master mechanic.

Here is a mill running full day time and sold ahead. No goods stacked up in the way,—but shipped as fast as made. Quite a lot of roll-goods are made for the rubber trade.

We were sorry to find Superintendent Jarrett, out sick. Hope he has recovered.

No. 4—LOUISE MILL

It was the first time we had met Superintendent W. J. Duggan, but we liked him on the dot. J. A. Quick is overseer carding; J. F. Wright, overseer spinning, is keeping the room up to the standard set by the former overseer—W. R. Ennis; F. M. Fowler, is overseer weaving; E. A. Myers, overseer cloth room; W. E. Jones, master mechanic.

We were sorry to find Mrs. Jones in bad health, and expecting to go to the hospital for an operation, which we hope will be successful.

We are hoping to visit other mills in Charlotte, soon. We like to get acquainted with new friends, and keep in close touch with old ones, and enjoyed every moment spent in the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, where we always

receive a hearty welcome and courteous assistance from all department heads.

Belmont, N. C.—A Gaston County Town That Has 19 Textile Manufacturing Plants

Yes, 19 mills, and A. C. Lineberger is president of 11 of them! National Yarn Mills has a large well kept lawn, lots of shade trees and evergreen borders, and is a lovely place. Somehow, though, we never can catch the superintendent, I. R. Ballard, so we can say little about the place. He is a brother to Hugh Ballard, overseer spinning at Climax Mill, and of Mrs. Bumgardner, of Stanly, and if he is anything like they are, he's well worth meeting. Some day, we'll get him cornered.

And speaking of Bumgardners—if the world was full of them they'd every one be reading the Southern Textile Bulletin, keeping abreast of the times, and preparing for promotions. Seventy-five per cent of a recent list of Belmont subscribers, are Bumgardners—all "go-getters."

MAJESTIC MFG. CO. AND CLIMAX SPINNING CO.

C. L. Bumgardner is the likable superintendent of both mills. K. W. Bumgardner, his brother, who has been overseer of the Majestic Mill for seven years, has gone to Lenoir City, Tenn., as superintendent of the C. H. Bacon Co. He will make good, too.

In *Majestic Mill*, W. A. Duke is overseer carding; C. W. Bess a live-wire comber fixer, and S. L. Rape, overseer spinning. He was formerly night spinner at Climax, and when the night work stopped, was promoted to fill the vacancy left by K. W. Bumgardner.

Climax Spinning Company. Here we found spring in all its glory, expressed in the most flawless of lawns, glossy green maples and perfectly kept hedges. Its the climax of beauty, and the delight of all who are blessed with a glimpse of it. J. B. Brown is overseer carding, and Hugh Ballard, overseer spinning. The mill is beautifully clean and attractive inside and out, and it's a joy to visit there.

CHRONICLE MILLS

This is the oldest mill in Belmont, and started up February 14, 1902. T. F. Cuddy, now of Mt. Holly, and superintendent of several mills there and at Maiden, put the machinery down in operating order, and Ben Houston (now retired), was first superintendent. E. D. Maynard is now superintendent; worked up to that position. Has been with the company around 28 years. W. A. Hunnicutt is overseer carding, and C. P. James, is overseer spinning.

We couldn't visit all the mills in Belmont at this time, but determined to find one we had always missed.

EAGLE YARN MILLS, INC.

There were more Bumgardners at that mill, and we knew it would be a nice place and a friendly atmosphere. Nor were we mistaken. This mill is tucked away back behind the hills, but is an ideal location with great possibilities for beautification. The ground slopes gently from the mill, and contemplated improvements will show up to great advantage.

Here as at other mills, the beautiful comber work in the card room, held us fascinated. Superintendent Maynard, at Chronicle Mill, had shown us the "sliver lap" and "ribbon-lap" and we'd never get tired looking at them run.

D. W. Bumgardner is Superintendent of the Eagle Yarn Mill, Inc.; J. T. Stowe, is overseer of carding, and F. L. Bumgardner, is overseer of weaving. The product is combed hosiery yarns, 26 to 50's.

Cherokee Falls, S. C.—Henrietta Mills—Cherokee Plant

Talk about a pretty and bewitching place, where Fairies and Wood Nymphs hold carnivals, and Cupid has a retreat,—well, it must be at Cherokee Falls. Here, valleys and mountains,—winding roads through gorgeous scenery,—fragrant flowers and rippling waters, make a combination that defies old age, and grouchiness. Everybody feels young and happy, and why not?

Abundant fish, easily caught;—one man had just caught 140 pounds; everybody has fish almost any day they want it. Pretty gardens, good health, a good company to work for. A superintendent and overseers that are loved by all. The entire village like one big family—each interested in the welfare of his brothers and sisters. Why, it's an inspiration to get with folks like these.

And was "Aunt Becky" a welcome visitor? I'll say she was,—and her visit to Cherokee Falls will always be a pleasant memory.

C. S. Woods, superintendent, escorted us over the mill, and saw that we met every one of his overseers, second hands, and a lot of the enterprising and progressive section men. He gave us whole-hearted assistance in every possible way, and we truly thank him.

The work was running fine and no one seemed hurried or overworked. Everybody smiling a welcome that warmed the heart.

W. R. Stepp is overseer carding; Mose Moss, card grinder, and E. A. Beattie, section man, are among our readers.

C. F. Grant is overseer spinning; we had hoped to see Mrs. Grant, but she was away on a visit to relatives.

W. C. McAbee, formerly overseer cloth room at Henrietta, N. C., is overseer the cloth room, and says he's getting younger every day—and his looks prove it.

L. L. Moss is slasher foreman; P. B. Moore (recently of Gaffney) is overseer weaving, and G. E. Burris, second hand; C. C. Byars, W. H. Whelchel, E. L. DeLozier, and I. Q. Connor, are section men who are reading and improving their talents in every possible way.

T. M. Starnes believes in good reading for his family. Eural Patterson is supply clerk; Bruner Beam, store manager is a friend to all; D. A. Patterson, outside man, was handsome in a nice new cotton suit. He keeps things nice on the village. V. R. Bierley is master mechanic.

We were pleased to meet Mrs. C. S. Woods, wife of the superintendent, and their pretty little girl.

High Point, N. C.—Highland Village

We are very glad to see Mr. Ward back with us again after being confined to his home with sickness.

The beautiful shrubs that the mill company set out about the homes are looking pretty this spring, and add lots toward making our village more attractive.

The Lend-A-Hand Club had their annual mothers' and daughters' banquet on Monday night, April 13, and it was enjoyed by all who attended.

We are very sorry to say that Perry Jean, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. William McDowell is very sick. Mrs. McDowell before her marriage was Miss Artie Collins of this village.

Nan Utley.

"I eat my peas with honey;
I've done it all my life.
It may sound kinder funny,
But it keeps them on the knife."

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YOUNG MAN who expects to complete the textile engineering course at Clemson College in June wants job with good mill where there is a chance to work himself up in the mill business. Not afraid of work. Address "Student," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Eighty-six manufacturers of durable cotton hosiery, underwear, outer ready-to-wear and piece goods, surgical goods, shoe laces, and other miscellaneous merchandise approved use of durene quality identification, and only one opposed it W. F. Anderson, merchandise representative of the Durene Association of America, discovered during a recent 6,000 mile survey conducted for his organization.

The one dissenting manufacturer declared he could not yet nationally identify his output because of the nature of his retail outlet.

The 85 manufacturers who asserted their interest in labels, hangers and other means of identifying the durene quality present in their production based their interest largely on the following six reasons:

1. Present alarming need in the United States for talking quality in a period of serious reductions in merchandise standards meeting a price-sliding market.

2. The fact that durene is the only general, industry-wide textile term identification giving character and guarantee to the basic yarn used in fabrics and garments.

3. The wide spread of both trade and public interest in durene cotton as a domestic yarn of superior quality, use of which affects favorably the economic life of the country from cotton farmer up because of the basic need for promoting fine cotton as a national resource.

4. General retail recognition of the efforts of the mercerizing industry to stabilize, as a unit, their fiber and processing standards; resulting in growing retail and consumer demand for standard, identified durene merchandise.

5. Opportunity to capitalize on the national advertising promotional work of the Durene Association of America.

6. Growing versatility of durene yarns as finer counts become available and new uses are developed tending to give name fashion connotation, and making it desirable to use it as a quality and fashion sales lever.

The survey conducted by Mr. Anderson covered the following cities: Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati and Piqua, Ohio, Chicago, Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wis., St. Paul and St. Joseph, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas, New Orleans, La., Hickory, Statesville, High Point, Asheville and Burlington, N. C.

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DID you ever stop to think that you are one of the comparatively small percentage of men whose "yes" or "no" really matters to American business?

Every morning 40,000,000 men start to work—in factories and mines, banks, railways, stores and other centers of industry or trade. Forty million men turn the wheels that keep America clothed, sheltered and fed.

But only one million of them make business decisions. Only one man in forty has the ability, the responsibility or the authority to say yes or no in business matters. Hence the real managing power of the country lies in the hands of these million men—less than one per cent of its total population.

As a member of this group—this controlling minority—you share an important responsibility—the triple responsibility of wisely liberal purchasing, of generous employment and of sane management to hasten the return of general prosperity.



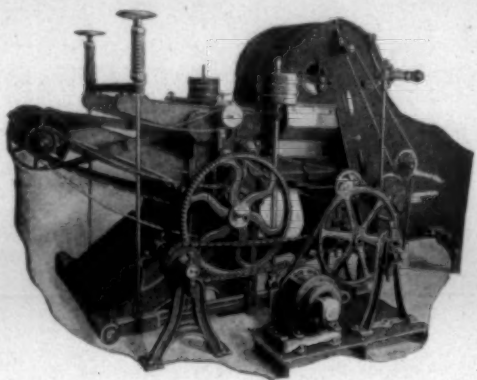
How, you ask, do we know that you are one of the million who make decisions for others to follow? Because men who read business papers are alert and eager for news of new plans, new methods, new equipment. That is why they are the men who control affairs.



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